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## House of Representatives

The House met at a 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. MURTHA).

### DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC.

August 3, 2007.

I hereby appoint the Honorable JOHN P. MURTHA to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

### PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer:

Lord God, as Infinite Being, You have no beginning. In You there is no end. Have mercy on us who are so bound by time. You know us better than we know ourselves. You are aware how differently we act when we are near the final hour.

Whether it is the end of a lifetime or final moments before a performance or surgery or simply pondering a grave decision, all Your people need Your help at such critical moments. Be with the 110th Congress as it nears the end of this summer session.

The ancients called it final causality. We might refer to: the end product, the ultimate goal, final score or simply the end. Each calls forth judgment and draws us into its own abrupt closure.

As Americans we say, "In God We Trust." So prepare us, strengthen us, and enable us to embrace all endings with grace and finally say with free abandon, "So be it."

Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the

last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 1, rule I, I demand a vote on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand a division.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

### PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman may state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, could the Chair tell me how many Members rose to request the recorded vote and the total number of Members present in the House upon which the Chair made his decision?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It's up to the Chair. And let me tell you this: The vote will show that the approval would be approved by the House, as it has been.

That is not a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, further parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. Speaker, does not the Constitution require that in order to get a yeas and nays vote there has to be one-sixth of the Members present requesting a yeas and nays vote?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. One-fifth.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Excuse me, one-fifth.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Further parliamentary inquiry. Does not a recorded vote in the House require the second of 44 Members?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. One-fifth of a quorum is required.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Further parliamentary inquiry. Did one-fifth of the Members present stand? And, if so, how is it possible to challenge the call of the Speaker on the accuracy of the count of the Members present?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair's decision is not subject to question.

### POINT OF ORDER

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that one-fifth of the Members present did not support the demand for a recorded vote or a yeas and nays vote.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman's point of order is not in order.

### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GRANGER) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Ms. GRANGER led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

### ORDERING COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS OF OFFICIAL CONDUCT TO IMMEDIATELY REVIEW EVENTS SURROUNDING VOTE ON H.R. 3161

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I have a resolution at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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H9659

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct shall immediately review the regularity of events surrounding the vote on the motion to recommit on H.R. 3161, which occurred on August 2, 2007, and report back to the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under rule IX, on this question of the privileges of the House, the party leaders will control 30 minutes each.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland, the majority leader.

Mr. HOYER. Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday night I said this was going to be an unhappy week for all of us. I did not expect what happened last night, however; and I regret what happened last night. Mr. McNULTY is going to speak as well.

The vote was called. During the course of that vote, eight Members changed their votes after the vote was called 214-214, but the board, as everybody knows, at that point in time had reflected one of the Members who had changed their vote. There were at all times 428 Members voting. The vote went from 214-214, and then 215-213, and then 212-216. Obviously, the 214-214 would have had the motion fail. The 215-213 would have had it to prevail. And then the 212-216 would have had the motion fail. The minority, having been in that place, was understandably angry. I won't use the word "upset", understandably angry. If that happened to us, we would have been angry; I would have been angry.

At that point in time, I clearly believe that what had happened gave the impression that clearly, correctly would have been my impression that this was unfair; and, as a result, as the Members will recall, I asked to vacate the vote. That was objected to. So I then moved to reconsider the vote by which the motion to recommit offered by Mr. LEWIS had failed.

I thought it appropriate that that vote be retaken because of the confusion that occurred during the course of that vote and having three separate tallies indicated. I thought that was appropriate. In fact, that motion prevailed. We did reconsider that vote, and the vote passed, at that point in time, by voice vote, and then final passage of the bill. And the bill passed, the Agriculture appropriation bill.

But, clearly, people were angry. Words were said on this floor, unfortunately, that were not, I think, designed, as I said on Tuesday night, to maintain civility. But I don't blame the minority for being angry at what clearly appeared to them, which would have been the impression that I would have had, that they were being treated in a way that they thought was not fair.

It does no good to this discussion to repeat what has happened over the last 12 years, where we felt aggrieved. But when you feel aggrieved, it is justifiable aggrievement.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, in the interest of having this matter reviewed by

the Ethics Committee to ensure that nothing was done that should not have been done, this motion simply refers this matter to the Ethics Committee.

This is no aspersion, I want to say, on the presiding officer. When he called the vote, that was the vote on the board, but it changed almost instantaneously at that time and clearly would have been something that correctly was interpreted as what's going on here.

We need to know what's going on here. My view is, because eight people change their votes, during the course of that, three Republicans changed their vote, five Democrats changed their vote. There have been a lot of questions about changing votes in the past, so we think it is appropriate that this matter be reviewed.

At this time, Mr. Speaker, I would like to yield 1 minute to my friend, the gentleman from New York (Mr. McNULTY), someone who has served in this body long and honorably and whose integrity, I think, is unquestioned by Members who have served with him on the Ways and Means Committee and in this House.

Mr. McNULTY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I believe the majority leader's recounting of what happened last night is correct; and I wish to express my apology to all of the Members of the House for calling the vote prematurely. I called the vote at 214-214. Subsequently, Members of both parties changed their votes.

The majority leader is correct. Very soon after that the board showed a different vote, which was, I believe, in favor of the motion to recommit. And then when all of the Members had been counted, it was 212 in favor and 216 opposed. All of those numbers in those various iterations add up to 428. So all Members had voted, but Members of both parties had changed their votes.

I just want to express regret to all the Members of the House, and especially the minority, for any role that I had in causing that confusion by calling the vote prematurely. The Members who have been around for a long time, and staff, know that I have presided over the House many, many times since 1989, when Jim Wright first put me in the Chair. And all during that time, I have always strived to be scrupulously fair, to the extent where a number of Members of my party in the old days used to criticize me for calling voice votes in favor of the minority when the minority had more Members in the room than the majority did. And Members of the minority party mentioned that to me many times through the years, as did Members of the minority staff.

And so I just want to reiterate that I regret any role that I played in causing the confusion.

□ 0915

I just want to pledge to all of the Members of the House that I will con-

tinue to go out of my way to be fair when I am given the privilege of serving as Speaker pro tempore to all Members of the House and to both parties.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, in January, when this Congress began, there were promises of the most open and ethical Congress in the history of our country. Over the last several weeks, I have been up on numerous occasions talking about the problems of how I believe the minority had been treated, only asking for fairness.

What happened last night not only disenfranchised minority Members, it disenfranchised Members of the majority party as well who had an interest in voting for that measure. I regret what happened last night. I think that it is very unfortunate. But it has been a pattern of activity that has gone on all year.

I think my colleagues on the majority side understand what I am saying. There were promises made, there were commitments made; and not only has none of it happened, but some of the actions taken by the majority over the last 7 months were actions that had never even been contemplated during the 12 years of Republican rule.

Now, I understand there were times when Republicans did things that were heavy-handed, and, in fact, I can understand why the minority was aggrieved at the time. But when you think about the opening several weeks, when we had one rule covering six bills, no amendments, one motion to recommit for six bills, things that we would have never even dreamt of doing have happened. But it has been time after time after time.

When we look at the activities of the State Children's Health Insurance Program, how there were no hearings, the size of the bill and then the conditions under which it was going to be brought to the floor, I think it was the straw that broke the camel's back. At least, I thought it was the straw that broke the camel's back, until last night.

The resolution that we are debating takes this issue and sends it to the Ethics Committee. As we all know, that is the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct that is referred to. Now, that, to me, does not appear, on the surface, to be the right place to send this issue. We all know about the problems of the Ethics Committee. Sending it to the Ethics Committee is sending it into what most people would describe as a "black hole."

Back in January, I suggested in a private meeting with the Speaker that I wanted the Ethics Committee to work, and the only way it was going to work was that if she and I locked arms and told our Members and told the American people that we are going to ensure that the Ethics Committee work.

That hasn't happened. The fact is, the productivity, I don't know whether

there is productivity or lack of productivity in the Ethics Committee, because we have not seen anything out of the Ethics Committee thus far this year.

I would suggest to the gentleman that if you are serious about getting to the bottom of what happened and serious about preserving the integrity of the House and ensuring that there is no disenfranchisement of Members on either side of the aisle, that a conversation between the two of us, or the two leaderships, might be a better course of action for the entire House.

I have a privileged resolution that I have drawn up that would set up a select committee of Members to deal with only this issue. It may be, I think, a wiser course of action. I would be happy to discuss this with the gentleman.

I would say to my colleagues on both sides of the aisle that what happened last night happened last night, and that if we could have a commitment of getting to the bottom of what happened last night, that we ought to proceed with the business that the American people sent us here to deal with.

Now, I know that there are those on my side of the aisle, and probably some on the other side of the aisle, who would rather fight all day. But at the end of the day, our responsibility is to the American people. This is the people's House.

I accept the regrets offered by my friend from New York. Having been in the chair myself, I understand how it can happen. He and I are friends. In fact, he is one of the fairest Members who could ever be in the chair. But we need to have some understanding early today, if in fact we are going to proceed today in an orderly fashion, that we are going to do it in a way that dignifies this institution and dignifies our responsibility to the American people to do their work.

So I would ask my friend if he would consider withdrawing the resolution that he has on the floor, allow us an opportunity to sit down and discuss this, and see if we can't come to some mutually agreeable way to proceed on the issue of what happened and how we preserve the integrity of the House and the rights of all Members.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOEHNER. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend. I thank my friend for the tone of his remarks, the focus of the substance of those remarks in terms of ensuring that the House runs in a fashion that Members certainly are given full consideration in terms of casting of their votes, and I will certainly look forward to discussing with the gentleman that issue.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman and I have had an opportunity to discuss various issues in a way that I think was positive. I think the remarks hopefully that both of us are making indicate

that we have the ability to continue to do that and want to do that.

I would say to my friend that I, when we complete this action, would look forward to visiting with him in his office or he in mine to discuss that. My suggestion would be that we perhaps unanimously adopt this resolution so that the Ethics Committee can look at it, but not exclusively, as the gentleman indicates and proceed.

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, the whole point of the suggestion that I made that we withdraw this to go into a conversation or negotiation where the gentleman has 10 cards in his hand and I have one clearly would put me and my colleagues at a disadvantage.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, we don't want to do that. If the gentleman is indicating that he would prefer not to offer any resolutions at this time, I would certainly, at this point in time, if that is our understanding, be prepared to withdraw this resolution.

Mr. BOEHNER. I would be happy to hold off on the resolution that I was planning on offering and look forward to our conversations.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the House, a proposition may be withdrawn before any action thereon as a matter of right.

The resolution is withdrawn.

#### LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(Mr. BOEHNER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask all of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to proceed with caution. We all know that it has been a tough week. We all know that we are right up against the August recess. And we all know there is a lot of passion in the room.

I don't know what the order of the House will be today. I heard some discussion about going to the Defense appropriation bill. But I would ask my colleagues that we do our work in a businesslike fashion, that we treat each other with respect, and that we proceed in a way that the American people would be proud of.

Mr. Speaker, I would be happy to yield to the gentleman for an update on the schedule.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend for that comment, and I share his view.

Mr. Speaker, we have not yet had a meeting of the Rules Committee. I expect the Rules Committee will be meeting as soon as we leave here. I am not sure the exact time that it is scheduled. But we will be providing for rules. We intend to do a number of pieces of legislation. The gentleman has mentioned the Department of Defense bill.

Rules is not yet scheduled, but I presume it will be scheduled shortly.

The Department of Defense appropriation bill is a critical bill. We intend to consider that today. We also intend to consider Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act legislation to enhance the ability of the Director of National Intelligence and those with whom he works to pursue those who might harm our country.

We also intend, Mr. Leader, to have on the floor a bill which is an emergency bill to respond to the bridge falling in Minneapolis, Minnesota. We also intend to consider an energy bill.

As I said on Tuesday, if we can complete that legislation today, we will do so. If not, we will complete it tomorrow. If we cannot complete it tomorrow, we will complete it on Monday. That is the order of business that we have contemplated.

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, is the gentleman planning on having legislation on the floor tomorrow?

Mr. HOYER. As I said on Tuesday night, the legislation that I just mentioned, and there may be some other suspension bills, we intend to finish that business. I would hope it would not take us until Monday. We are going to have a discussion, and perhaps we can pursue that.

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, if I could suggest to the majority leader that in the interest of the House and in the interest of trying to find a way to proceed today, that we might recess the House for a few minutes so that we can have this discussion that we have been referring to.

Mr. HOYER. If the gentleman would yield, we will have this discussion as soon as we leave the floor. But there are a number of Members who wanted to do 1-minute. I suggest we proceed with those at this time, if that is agreeable.

Mr. BOEHNER. Fine.

□ 0930

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PASTOR). The Chair will entertain up to five requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

#### CHAMP ACT

(Mr. HARE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, this House passed the Children's Health and Medicare Protection (CHAMP) Act. This bill demonstrates the values that freshmen Members like me and others were elected to bring to this Congress. By reauthorizing the State Children's Health Insurance Program, we expand coverage to an additional 5 million children.

Additionally, the CHAMP Act takes care of America's seniors and the disabled by assisting Medicare recipients

with copayments, deductibles, and prescription costs.

In my district, I hear from doctors, patients and hospitals about the strains that cuts to Medicare and Medicaid have placed on our health care system. This bill takes a first step towards rebuilding our social safety net by preventing pay cuts to physicians, ensuring that doctors continue to accept Medicare patients, and seniors are able to see the doctors of their choice.

By passing the CHAMP Act, this Congress showed that we believe hard-working American families should have access to affordable health care for their children and their grandparents.

#### MOTION TO RECOMMIT AGREED TO

(Mr. BLUNT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. Speaker, let me say when we left here last night, I have left the House frustrated, I have left the House encouraged, I have left the House proud, I have left the House not so proud. I have never the House ashamed before.

Now what I just heard here this morning, I don't agree with it, the idea that somehow we have massively violated the traditions of the House and the only penalty is we will be more careful in the future.

I decided for 4 years when that vote would quit as the whip. That was my job. We never stopped the vote until the Clerk handed the person the piece of paper that said what the vote was, and the vote on the piece of paper was 215-213.

The remedy for the House that would solve this problem is to let the vote stand. A majority of this House voted that illegal immigrants would not receive these benefits. That is what the vote was about. All you've got to do is go back to committee, amend the bill and come back to the floor.

You lost the vote. I didn't hit the gavel. I didn't speak over the Clerk who was trying to read the vote. The Chair did. The Chair decided the vote was over. It doesn't matter what that board says. What matters is what the tally was.

A week of violations of the principles of the House culminated last night in such an excessive way that Republicans walked off the floor, and it was a deserved walkout. And I am ashamed of the House.

#### MENTAL HEALTH IN SCHOOLS ACT OF 2007

(Mrs. NAPOLITANO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. How quickly we forget.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce the Mental Health Schools Act of 2007,

which proposes to expand access to school-based mental health services. It would provide grants to local school districts or coalitions of schools, health providers and communities. It would identify students in need of immediate mental health care on site, require schools to provide culturally and linguistically appropriate training for students, parents and members of the community.

The statistics we have learned in the last few years are alarming, and they tell an alarming truth. Childhood mental illnesses affect nearly one in five adolescents. One in three Latina adolescents contemplate suicide. The time for action was a long time ago, and we need to move forward on this. The need for mental health services has never been greater.

Enacting this legislation will be a great benefit to our society. It would allow mental health professionals to care for our kids in need of immediate health and allow our teachers to concentrate on teaching.

#### MOTION TO RECOMMIT AGREED TO

(Mr. CANTOR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Speaker, I want to respond to some of the comments that were just made by my colleagues on the other side of the aisle; notably, "how quickly we forget."

Also what the majority leader just said about our anger, and he understands our anger. Well, you know what? I don't think he understands our anger when he says it does no good to repeat the last 12 years of our feeling aggrieved. Because I can assure you that never once did we in the majority attempt to steal a vote, attempt to steal a vote to make sure, to make sure that illegal immigrants, to make sure that our position, the Republican position to defeat the ability for benefits to flow to illegal immigrants. That is what this is about.

So, Mr. Speaker, as the whip said before me, the gentleman from New York admits a mistake and apologizes. We accept that apology. It was a bad call.

But the price to pay for that bad call should be to admit that the motion to recommit passed, the bill should go back to committee, the committee does its work, and the bill comes back to the floor.

#### PASS ENERGY BILL TODAY TO MAKE US SAFER

(Mr. ISRAEL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ISRAEL. Mr. Speaker, today there is going to be lots of talks about process and procedures and walkouts and delays. The American people don't want us to focus on process. They don't want us to walk out. They want us to move forward.

One way we can move forward on both sides of the aisle is to pass an energy bill today as a matter of national security. Because 2 years ago the Department of Defense spent \$10.6 billion to fuel itself to protect us. The Air Force spent \$4.7 billion on one thing: Fuel.

We are in a situation right now where we are borrowing money from China to fund defense budgets to buy oil from the Persian Gulf to protect us from China and the Persian Gulf.

This is not the time to delay or walk out. This is the time for us to work together, move America forward, pass an energy bill and make us safer.

#### STRENGTH OF DEMOCRACY IS HOW YOU TREAT MINORITY

(Mr. BARTON of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BARTON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I have only been in the House for 23 years, so I guess I am still in some ways still a novice, but I have never seen anything like last night. When you look up on that board over there and over there, it says "215-213 final," that's it. In the 23 years I have been in the House, I have never seen a vote that said "final" and been gavelled reopened until last night.

I mean, how important is it that you win a motion to recommit? My gosh, all you do is take it back to committee, report it back out, muscle your troops in line, and pass the bill as you want it.

Now I know there are men and women of integrity on the Democratic side of the aisle, because last week the dean of the House, JOHN DINGELL of Michigan, in the Energy and Commerce Committee, when I as a ranking member used a procedural rule to force the reading of bill, he read the bill. It is not what he wanted to do, but it is what the rules allowed and required.

The strength of a democracy is how you treat the minority, and the minority's strength is in using the rules. When we are smart enough to use the rules and win, we ought to let it count.

#### AMERICAN PEOPLE WANT ACTION ON POLICY

(Mr. COHEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, the 110th Congress came into action with the mandate from the American people to change the way business is done in Washington, and they wanted action on policies. They want action on policies that affect their everyday lives; and this Congress gave it to them with a minimum wage increase for the first time in a decade, with an ethics bill that helps drain the swamp and change the way we do business with lobbyists and make this truly the people's House.

We also did it with the CHAMP bill that gives 6 million more children insurance and gives doctors the reimbursement they deserve, and seniors and people with disability the opportunity for health care.

We passed ethics reforms. We have done things to make this House better.

One thing the President and the people want us to do is work together. They don't want dilatory tactics by either side, and we have seen them, and the people on the other side know they have engaged in them. We need to have order in this House, respect for this House, and respect for the American people.

#### CHANGING OUTCOME OF VOTE

(Mr. GOHMERT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, last night, the Democratic majority leadership was in the process of attempting to violate the House of Representatives' rules by holding a vote open with the sole intent of changing the outcome of the vote.

As the vote changed from 214 "yeas" to 214 "nays" to 215 "yeas" to 213 "nays," the Speaker pro tempore brought down the gavel. Because he then realized the vote was in favor of the Republican motion, he didn't know what to do. The lighted scoreboard at either end of the Chamber showed 215 "yeas" to 213 "nays."

Then the Speaker and Parliamentarian allowed two more Democrats to change their vote. So the vote finally announced was 212 "yeas" and 216 "nays." The Parliamentarian said the vote was actually 214-214 when the vote closed. However, of course, he had no explanation for why the vote was officially called. He allowed the vote switching to continue until the vote became what it was announced. That is clearly because there is no proper explanation other than that, on the way to violating one rule, it became necessary to violate another.

It is also noteworthy that the vote was to further enable people who are breaking the law in America by being here illegally to not only break the law but receive money from those forced to pay taxes.

Then came the astounding news that the record was wiped clean of the computer evidence of what went wrong. When rules and laws don't matter, we change the destiny of history.

#### REMEMBER OUR MANNERS

(Ms. SHEA-PORTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. SHEA-PORTER. I have only been here 6 months as a freshman, but I have to tell you that I know America is watching, and I am wondering if our mothers are watching.

This is very rude behavior, the calling out, the cat-calling; and I think we understand that the American public sent all of us here to work together. Yes, there have been mistakes. I do recall when they were doing the Medicare part D how the vote was kept open by the majority for 3 hours while the Secretary of Health and Human Services walked up and down the aisle. That wasn't right, so all is forgiven.

The point here now is that the American public is watching us. They expect us to get this work done. They expect our behavior to be responsible and respectful. We wouldn't call out like this in a movie theater. We certainly shouldn't be calling out this way in the House of Representatives. I call on all of us to remember our manners.

#### ISSUE IS WHETHER ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS CAN GET BENEFITS

(Mr. MCHENRY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, the issue before us is whether or not illegal immigrants can get government benefits, and the Democrat majority in this House has shown that they are willing to cheat in order to win a vote. Cheat in order to win a vote. And—

Mrs. TAUSCHER. Mr. Speaker, I would like the gentleman's words taken down, please.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will suspend.

The Clerk will report the words.

□ 0945

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my words.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from North Carolina may proceed.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, my point is that the actions of the Democrat majority on the House floor last night besmirches the character of this House, and it's because they support giving benefits to illegal aliens in this country, and it's about the issue of illegal immigration and whether or not illegals in this country can receive government benefits. They're willing to protect some of their freshmen vulnerable Democrats and make them toe the line.

But Mr. Speaker, when they lost the vote on the House floor, the Speaker came down and voted in this well in order to tie that vote, and when that wasn't good enough and when a vote switched and they lost, they lost that vote, they're willing to gavel it down in order to protect themselves from a tough vote demanding that illegals do not receive government benefits.

So, Mr. Speaker, was it a cover-up? Was it a sham? Absolutely. And some,

some believe the actions were cheating the facts.

#### RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 46 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1318

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. PASTOR) at 1 o'clock and 18 minutes p.m.

#### PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULES

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 600 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. Res. 600

*Resolved*, That it shall be in order at any time through the legislative day of Friday, August 3, 2007, for the Speaker to entertain motions that the House suspend the rules relating to the following measures:

(1) The bill (H.R. 3087) to require the President, in coordination with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and other senior military leaders, to develop and transmit to Congress a comprehensive strategy for the redeployment of United States Armed Forces in Iraq.

(2) A bill to amend the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 to establish a procedure for authorizing certain electronic surveillance.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Florida is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker.

For the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to my friend the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SESSIONS). All time yielded during consideration of the rule is for debate only.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, additionally, I ask unanimous consent that our colleagues be given 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on House Resolution 600.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 600 authorizes the Speaker to entertain motions that the House suspend the rules at any time through the legislative day of Friday, August 3, 2007, on the following measures:

First, H.R. 3087, a bill to require the President, in coordination with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and other military leaders, to develop and transmit to Congress a comprehensive strategy for redeployment of United States Armed Forces in Iraq; and, second, a bill to amend the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 to establish a procedure for authorizing certain electronic surveillance.

Mr. Speaker, it is particularly important at this juncture in my remarks that I make it very clear that we have heard a lot of talk from the other side of the aisle about the need to reform FISA. The Director of National Intelligence has identified a specific intelligence collection gap and spoken of "a backlog for things requiring a warrant," and I quote him. He claims that this is hindering our efforts to prevent terrorist attacks.

Congress, Mr. Speaker, takes its responsibilities to protect the Nation seriously. None of us on either side of the aisle want to leave our intelligence professionals short. The Intelligence Committee, the Judiciary Committee, the Homeland Security Committee, and the leadership have been working around the clock to come up with a solution that addresses this particular problem. However, again and again, the administration has overplayed their hand. Each time we get close to an agreement, they ask for more, and I might add the negotiations on this have been going on for over a year.

First they said Congress needed to clarify that the government shouldn't need a warrant to collect foreign communications. There was never ever any disagreement about that.

Then they said they wanted broader authority to conduct electronic surveillance of terrorist communications. We agreed to that.

Then they said they wanted immunity for the telecommunications carriers. We agreed to give them prospective immunity and would consider retrospective immunity when we get back.

But we insist on a couple of things. We want to preserve the role of the FISA Court as an independent check on the government to prevent them from infringing on the rights of Americans, and we insist that this legislation have a sunset. In this rushed environment before recess, we should not make permanent changes to FISA.

Last night, the congressional leadership was willing to make further changes for Director McConnell. He said with those changes he would support the bill because it would "significantly enhance America's security." And I am quoting him again. But after this agreement was reached, congressional Republicans insisted on a much broader, permanent bill, giving the Attorney General, this Attorney General, not the Court, the discretion to make decisions about surveillance involving Americans. Clearly, in my judgment, they are not negotiating in good faith.

If they reject this bill, the other side is saying, in the face of a resurgent al Qaeda, they don't want to plug the collection gap identified by the Director of National Intelligence immediately. They are rejecting "significantly enhancing America's security."

Now, if the other side insists on manufacturing obstructionist delays and rejecting agreements that will enhance our security, we can stay here all August and September and December until we get this done. The security of this Nation deserves no less.

This rule is necessary, Mr. Speaker, because under clause 1(a), rule XV, the Speaker may entertain motions to suspend the rules only on Monday, Tuesday, or Wednesday of each week. In order for suspensions to be considered on other days, as my colleagues well know, the Rules Committee must authorize consideration of these motions.

This is not an unusual procedure, as some on the other side may suggest. In fact, in the 109th Congress, alone, my friends on the other side of the aisle reported at least six rules that provided for additional suspension days.

This rule limits the suspension of rules to only these two bills and will help us move important legislation before we leave for the August recess. Time is, indeed, of the essence. Not because many in this body wish to go home this weekend but, rather, because of the gravity of these situations both here at home and abroad.

I hope that my colleagues will join me in support of this rule and the underlying piece of legislation.

I do wish to put my colleagues on notice that, following the conclusion of debate on this rule, I intend to offer an amendment to the rule. My amendment will permit the House to consider emergency legislation today appropriating \$250 million to begin the reconstruction of the I-35 bridge, which collapsed this week in Minnesota. We have properly given our condolences and continue those to those who have lost loved ones and those who are awaiting word regarding those who are still missing and those who have been injured. All of us grieve with all of them.

Without this amendment and this rule, this legislation will not be permitted to proceed; and these emergency funds would be delayed. Realize a vote against this rule and my amendment to the rule will be a vote against providing this emergency assistance to the people of Minnesota, specifically Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I do appreciate the gentleman from Florida yielding me time, and I do know that we are here today, among other things, to seek immediate resolution from the United States Congress to help the wonderful people of Minnesota in their time of grief by authorizing money that will be spent to immediately rebuild the bridge that collapsed over the Mississippi.

All Members of this body watched the horror the other night as we saw not only the collapse but also the heroism of men and women, first responders and others, as they joined in to help the people of Minneapolis-St. Paul as they struggled with this.

I would note that the committee action, regular order, has taken place to make sure that this bill would be before not only the Democrat majority but also we as Republicans participated in each of these activities.

□ 1330

The gentleman stood up and talked about how great and wonderful and what normal and regular things happen around here, but these are not normal times.

Once again today, here we are on the floor of the House of Representatives almost as a new law, I would say, Mr. Speaker, being asked to debate a rule on the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act, and we don't even have a copy of the bill. So I would like to ask the gentleman from Florida, can we please see a copy of the bill?

I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. This matter is under suspension. My friend on the Rules Committee and I were there when it passed out of the Rules Committee on suspension, and that requirement is met.

Mr. SESSIONS. Reclaiming my time, Mr. Speaker, I don't understand this. This new Democrat majority that comes to town, talks about open and honesty, ethics above reproach, all the things that they would do differently than what the Republicans have done, and they have not lived up to that.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SESSIONS. I would yield to the gentleman if he will answer the question: Where is the copy of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act that we're doing the rule on today that we're expected to vote on today?

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Thank you for yielding. It is in the hopper. The minority members of the Intelligence Committee have the measure.

Mr. SESSIONS. Reclaiming my time, I would yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. DREIER. I thank my friend for yielding, and I see we're joined here by a very distinguished member of the House Committee on Intelligence. I think we have been, for literally months, trying to make in order the legislation that has been introduced by our friend from Albuquerque (Mrs. WILSON), and we believe that that, in fact, is the answer to this problem.

The President of the United States, in the news conference that he held with Mike McConnell about an hour ago, made it crystal clear that he is going to ask the Director one question: If he gets legislation that emerges from this body, will it, in fact, enhance our ability to make sure that foreigners on

foreign soil who are trying kill us, if the legislation provides them with the tools to intercept those conversations and prevent them from having the ability to attack the United States of America?

Now, my friend from Dallas has just very correctly said, can we see the legislation that we're expected to vote upon today if this suspension rule is made in order that will do exactly what the President has said is necessary to ensure the safety and the security of the American people?

Mr. SESSIONS. I thank the gentleman from California for his words.

Mr. Speaker, this Democrat majority has simply not lived up to the words that it spoke when it became the new majority. And it was a campaign promise that is reiterated on a regular basis all through this Chamber and all the committees. Most disappointing among these is the forgotten promise that Democrats promised to be the most open, honest and ethical Congress in history.

And I will now quote Speaker PELOSI from page 24 of *A New Direction for America*, and I quote, "Bills should generally come to the floor under a procedure that allows open, full and fair debate consisting of a full amendment process that grants the minority the right to offer its alternatives, including a substitute."

I further quote the distinguished chairman of the Rules Committee, LOUISE SLAUGHTER, on November 12, 2006, just a week after election. She said, "My fellow Democrats and I have long felt that the Rules Committee was failing its major obligations. We publicly argued that it was being used to shut down the legislative process for partisan purposes. But now that the Democrats will control the committee we will have a chance to change all that."

Mr. Speaker, they have not changed it. They've made it worse.

We do understand right now, as we speak, we have a copy of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act that evidently has only now been given to the minority.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. At this time, I am very pleased to yield to my colleague, with whom I've served 7 years on the Select Committee on Intelligence. She was the ranking member and is now the chairman of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

Before yielding to Ms. HARMAN, who has gone down this road for well over a year to get us to this point, I would like to say to my friend from Texas that perhaps it would be helpful if he would ask the minority members of the Intelligence Committee about the bill.

Secondly, the measure that we are dealing with is a rule providing for suspension, not consideration.

That said, I yield 3 minutes to my friend from California (Ms. HARMAN).

Ms. HARMAN. I thank the gentleman for yielding and commend him for his long service, both on the Intelligence and Rules Committees.

I am now the Chair of an Intelligence Subcommittee of Homeland Security. As no one in this Chamber would miss, security is my passion, and I think it is our primary obligation as Members of Congress.

I was sitting here listening to the discussion about where is the bill and why aren't we acting on FISA? It seems a little disingenuous, given the fact that the current ranking member on the Intelligence Committee and former chairman, has an article in *USA Today* in which he says that this move to get the administration to put its surveillance program under FISA "gives legal protections to foreign enemies who would do us harm."

Excuse me? FISA, the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act passed by a large bipartisan majority in 1978. FISA was passed to assure that Americans, not foreigners, would have their constitutional rights protected when the U.S. engages, as it must, in foreign intelligence surveillance.

I don't think there is anyone here, not that I know of, who is against foreign intelligence surveillance. There is no one in this body. I haven't heard one person say that we think that when the U.S. engages in foreign intelligence surveillance, in foreign countries involving communications between foreigners in different foreign countries, that FISA applies. But FISA can and must apply when Americans' constitutional rights are at issue, and that is the issue we will debate a little bit later.

I want to say that it surprises me again that all of a sudden no one knows what we might be talking about. There have been intense negotiations, I have been a part of some of them, for months over what we might do to make FISA work better. In the 109th Congress, all nine Democrats on the Intelligence Committee authored legislation to help FISA work better; and in this Congress I'm aware of both closed and open hearings by the Intelligence Committee to carefully consider these issues.

So it seems to me quite surprising and disingenuous to hear that, for example, the ranking member of the Intelligence Committee doesn't even feel that FISA protects Americans; he thinks that it coddles foreigners.

I am happy to yield to the gentleman from New Mexico.

Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico. I thank the gentleman because I have some confusion over here, and you may be able to help me.

As I look at this, I think this is the bill that was rejected by the Director of National Intelligence 36 hours ago as insufficient. And it is not the bill that, as I understand it, was going to be accepted by the Senate this morning that the DNI proposed.

Is the House offering a different bill than has been accepted by the Senate?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman's time has expired.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. I yield the gentleman an additional minute to respond.

Ms. HARMAN. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Reclaiming my time, I don't have a copy of the latest draft. It may be one I've seen, but I'm not absolutely positive. My understanding is that negotiations have been going on for quite a long time and that the requirements of the DNI have been met.

What is happening, and I think it's a real tragedy for the American people, is that the goalposts keep moving. I just wonder whether the other side wants this to be a wedge issue or wants to solve the problem.

As one Member here who has worked on this for years, I want to solve the problem; and we will attempt to do that under the suspension rules later today.

Mr. SESSIONS. You know, Mr. Speaker, we talk about this genuine desire to solve the problem, but the fact of the matter is we're about as close as midnight and noon in our thoughts and beliefs as parties for doing that.

I hearken back to just a few days ago in the Rules Committee, where some of the questions from my good friends on the Democrat side are: Well, what about the constitutional rights of some of these people who live in other countries who are known terrorists, what about their constitutional rights? And we need to take those into account.

Mr. Speaker, it's amazing how we're sitting here debating something that's in the best interests of this country, and some people are more concerned about the terrorists' rights than they are about protecting this country.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER).

Mr. DREIER. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I would just like to say that I have the highest regard for my California colleague (Ms. HARMAN). She knows that very well. We share representing Los Angeles County here. And I know that she has worked very hard on intelligence issues.

But I will say that I am very troubled with the exchange that I just saw take place between my friend from Albuquerque here, who has worked on this. She talked about the fact that we have legislation that was just rejected 36 hours ago by the Director of National Intelligence, Mr. McConnell. And my friend from California has just said something to the effect that she's not sure exactly what bill it is that we're looking at. I'm not an expert on this myself.

I would be happy to yield to my friend if she wants to respond at all on this.

Ms. HARMAN. Well, what I meant was that I'm aware that there were negotiations going on with the DNI last



evening. So drafts have been shared back and forth. All I said was that I came over to the floor to support the rule to permit this issue to be addressed under suspension, and I don't have in my hand what may be the latest version.

Mr. DREIER. Reclaiming my time, I know my colleague would certainly share this concern to support the rule, but we like the idea of seeing what it is that we're about to vote upon before we do that. I know that may be an unusual request under this majority, but I think that is definitely fair. And I will say that I think that it's right and correct that Members have a chance to see what it is that they're voting upon, rather than having something thrown upon them.

And we have Mrs. WILSON, who has legislation that we've offered probably a dozen times on our quest to defeat the previous question on rules so that we could at least allow consideration of this. And so that has led us, I believe, to this point.

But I think it is just absolute lunacy to believe that we are, at this moment, in a position to go ahead and vote upon something that we don't know what it consists of. And I know my friend would agree with that, that we really shouldn't have a pattern like that.

Ms. HARMAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DREIER. I would be happy to yield.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman's time has expired.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. I yield 30 seconds to Ms. HARMAN.

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, just to respond to that, I'm not interested in lunacy, and I know that Mr. DREIER is not, and I'm sure that Ms. WILSON and Mr. HOEKSTRA are not either.

There is a way to solve this problem correctly. I believe that the draft, which I'm certain will be circulated to everybody imminently, I believe that you will see that it is a very careful and balanced effort to address this problem, and it has been shared.

Mr. DREIER. If the gentlewoman would yield, I think I've got it in my hands right now.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. The gentleman says he has a copy of the bill in his hand. I would remind the distinguished ranking member of the Rules Committee, who is my good friend, that this rule is to make in order a suspension day.

Mr. DREIER. I understand that.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. I'm glad you do understand it.

I would ask the gentleman from Texas to ask his Republican colleagues on the Intelligence Committee why they didn't share the bill with the Rules Committee Republicans. We cannot control what you do or do not do.

And under the circumstances, Ms. HARMAN just made it very clear to you that the goalposts keep moving. You try to act as if you don't know that for a year and a half that this has been

going on here in this intelligence community, working with this administration, trying to take care of this matter.

Now understand this. First, you said on that side that Congress needed to clarify that the government shouldn't need a warrant to collect foreign-to-foreign communications. There was never any disagreement about that, and stop saying it to the American public.

Then they said they wanted broader authority to conduct electronic surveillance of terrorist communications. We agreed to that.

Then they said they wanted immunity for the telecommunications carriers. We agreed to give them prospective immunity and consider retrospective immunity when we get back.

Last night, not yesterday, not midnight to noon, and some people have gotten caught in the dark, last night, the congressional leadership was willing to make further changes for Director McConnell. He said that with those changes he would support the bill because it would, in his word, "significantly" enhance America's security.

But after this agreement was reached, congressional Republicans insisted on a much broader bill giving the Attorney General, not the Court, the discretion to make decisions about surveillance involving Americans. Clearly, in my judgment, as I said previously, you're not negotiating in good faith.

I remind you once again that this rule is to make in order a suspension day. You will have all the time you need to do all the reading you need to do.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will remind Members to address their remarks to the Chair.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to inquire how much time remains.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas has 21½ minutes. The gentleman from Florida has 13½ minutes.

□ 1345

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, we just heard it straight out: You don't need to see the bill. You will see it whenever we want to give it to you. You don't need it. All we are doing down here is playing tiddlywinks with national security.

Mr. Speaker, I disagree with that. We disagree with that. I think this is an unfair way.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN).

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I do not have the privilege to serve on the Intelligence Com-

mittee now, but in the 1980s I did. Then, following that, in the 1990s when I served in California as the attorney general, I recall getting security briefings from the intelligence community from Washington, DC.

It was during the Clinton administration that Admiral McConnell was the head of the NSA. I do not recall any partisan or bipartisan dispute about his qualifications, his professionalism or his judgment. He is the man that the President has brought out of retirement to be the Director of National Intelligence. He is the one that has presented to us in open and in closed testimony why we need this.

I think it is fair for us to ask, if we are getting a draft that he has rejected, why it is the draft that is going to be presented to us under the suspension calendar. Unless we have changed the rules of the House in the 16 years I was gone, the whole concept of a suspension bill is that you suspend all the rules for noncontroversial bills. Noncontroversial bills. If the head of our intelligence services believes that this is so controversial we ought to reject this, then why is it being brought up under this kind of a suspension?

Now, I have tried to work and have worked with the gentlewoman from California on many occasions getting bipartisan legislation through this floor. But this is the single most important bill that I have seen brought up in the 3 years that I have been back, and maybe in the 10 years I was here before.

This goes to the question of whether we take our blinders off with respect to intelligence, with respect to what kind of chatter that is going on around the world. And, yes, they say we all agree that foreign-to-foreign communications ought to be not under the purview of the Court, because we understand that has never been protected under the Constitution. We have been informed that the draft that we are talking about would not allow us to do that in the way it is necessary to protect this Nation.

That is why it is so important; not that it is partisan, not that somebody came here under one rule or another, but because the head of intelligence for the United States has said we can't accept this draft. If he says that, we ought to listen to him. We ought to try and get something that will work.

So let's forget about this nonsense of partisanship. Let's not get up here, shake something out here in the hand and say, well, you have had it long enough. I don't know how long it took the Constitution to be written from beginning to end. It wasn't how long it took. It is the words they put there. It is what they actually produced. That is what we are going to be judged by; not by how many hours we were here, but whether we got it right.

The Director of National Intelligence has told us we have gotten it wrong now. All our people back home are in jeopardy. We are in jeopardy because it



is wrong, because we are not doing it right. He has asked us to fix it. It is the most solemn obligation we have under our oath of the Constitution to do it right. And to say that we are going to do it under some suspension and don't worry about what it says violates that oath.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 6 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. ROGERS).

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I can't tell you how disappointed I am in my friends. And I have the greatest respect for my good friend from Florida and the gentlewoman from California. We have worked so well together on so many issues that, I think, have made a difference in a positive way for national security for this country. I believe that with every fiber of my being.

I almost feel bad for you that you would be sent here on behalf of the Speaker to try to defend this today. I feel bad for you because I know you both. And I know that is not the direction you would have taken, had it been your decision.

Efforts to change this are not new. The level of concern by so many of us who sit in those classified hearings in our Intelligence Committee is not new. Last year, my colleague from New Mexico introduced a bill that would have fixed this problem last year, and it was stopped. Earlier this year, earlier this year, it was introduced again to fix this problem, and it was denied by the majority.

I have to tell you, when I was a young FBI agent, sometimes you would look up at the policies kind of flowing down at you. We were working awfully hard to develop probable cause to get wiretaps, which was the right thing to do. It was a difficult process with lots of vetting, lots of hours, lots of source development and source vetting, lots of surveillance, and putting it all together to make something like that work so that it could rise to the standard to go after a United States citizen and their communication. It is a pretty high standard. I argue, as somebody who did it for a living, it should be.

But what we have been arguing for for the last year is to say, listen, we should not give those rights to terrorists overseas who are conducting terrorist activities to target Americans or our allies, including the United States soldiers. They do not deserve the rights of a U.S. citizen.

This was an easy fix. It said, let's be technology neutral. Times have changed since the 1970s when FISA was written. Technology has changed. People communicate completely differently.

What we said last year is let us change to keep up, because today we have asked soldiers to stand in harm's way. And the thing that I know that my colleagues understand, both Democrats and Republicans, is because this House has failed to act, they have stood in harm's way without all the in-

formation that they need and deserve to be safe, successful, and come home to their families.

This gamesmanship is dangerous, and I mean dangerous. My colleagues understand those classified cases that we talk about, that we know because this has not been fixed. Lives may have been lost because of it. Lives may have been lost because of it. We can change that today.

I just got a copy of this. As I go through it, just in my brief cursory look at it, this is not what we have been negotiating. There have been no new demands. This is so easy. This is so simple. It can be about a 2-page bill, and we can begin to protect Americans in harm's way, including the homeland, but, most importantly, the soldiers who are overseas who deserve that protection. And just because we shout and we yell, no, no, no, we believe that terrorists should not have to have a warrant overseas as well doesn't make it so, and you know that. That has been the stumbling block. The Court has said it. The intelligence community has said it. The DNI has said it. We have said it.

I am going to beg all of you, please, for the lives of the soldiers who are at risk today, for the homeland, this is not the place for gamesmanship. This is not the place that we argue about a bill that we have not even seen. This is the time that we should come together. This is the time that this bill should be out and done, negotiated, and free from all of the gamesmanship we see today.

When I go home and look at those families of those folks who have loved ones overseas, I want to be able to tell them we have done everything that we can do to make them safe. When somebody kisses their young child and puts them on the bus, I want to be able to look that family in the eye and say we are doing everything to make sure we get all the information of what the terrorists are up to to protect the United States of America.

We all know in good conscience we can't say that today, and we have not been able to say that for months in good conscience.

This is our chance to come together as people I know and I respect, who know the dangers of the gamesmanship on an issue this important. Let's stop it. Let's go back. Go back and tell the Speaker, I am sorry, we are not playing this game.

People's lives are at stake. We can do this. We can do this together. I know that is why I was sent here. I know that is what you believe in your hearts. Let's do this together. Let's put this stuff aside and fix this problem so that we can begin to listen to the conversations of terrorists we know are planning attacks against our allies and the United States of America.

I strongly urge the reconsideration of this. Let's do this. We can do this. We should do this. We ought to do it. And shame on us if we can't do it.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I

may consume, and I will yield to the distinguished Chair of the Intelligence Committee in just a moment.

But I would like to respond to my good friend from Michigan, and he is my good friend, and he was correct in asserting that he, Ms. HARMAN, myself, all of the members of the Intelligence Committee that are here, have worked actively for more than a year on this. What he was incorrect about was whether or not there were ongoing negotiations.

I would urge him to know that with staff, the distinguished Chair of the Intelligence Committee and many other Members, and Ms. HARMAN from her Chair on Homeland Security, and countless others in the minority as well, have worked day and night with the administration to produce a bipartisan, bicameral proposal.

Mr. ROGERS just said last night no other negotiations were going on. Last night the DNI asked us to make three changes, three, to our proposal. We made all three changes. They are in this bill. But the administration still rejected our proposal, and they gave us a moving target.

We gave the administration what it told us it needed to protect America. They still said no.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. REYES), the distinguished chairman of the Intelligence Committee.

Mr. REYES. Mr. Speaker, I just want to take a minute to respond to my colleague from Michigan.

This is a serious issue. We have worked hard for the last 2 weeks in particular, in addition to the hearings that we have had, with the commitment that we are going to do an overall fix of FISA in the fall. But we wanted to give the administration the three things, as my colleague from Florida just mentioned, that they could work with so they could keep this country safe in this urgent hour. Those three things we gave them. Then the goalposts were moved and we were told that there would be additional issues. That has been our experience.

The difference here is very simple, Mr. Speaker. My colleagues on the other side of the aisle for 6 years have been only too happy to oblige the administration on whatever they need. You got a bill? Let's rubber-stamp it. Need a supplemental? Let's rubber-stamp it.

Well, do you know what? Those days are over. Since we took control of the Congress, we are doing the oversight that was neglected. We are now being part of the process to make sure that not only do we have the tools to keep this country safe, but that we protect the American people and their civil rights. That is the basic fundamental difference.

This bill here does the three things that the DNI asked us to do and that the administration wanted us to do. It is not the all-encompassing changes that FISA needs, but we are committed to doing that in the fall.

□ 1400

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Mrs. WILSON).

Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House recess until we get feedback from the Director of National Intelligence that he has seen this legislation and he agrees that it will fix the intelligence gap that is threatening the United States.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard.

#### MOTION TO ADJOURN

Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to adjourn.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

#### PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRIES

Mr. SESSIONS (during the vote). Mr. Speaker, please be advised voting is not available to Members at this time and the Republican minority would request that we have the ability to vote.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The voting machine is operational, but there is an issue with the display, the Chair has been informed, and the Clerk is working on it.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, point of parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas.

Mr. SESSIONS. It is my understanding that the Speaker may, has options available to him or her as it relates to electronic voting to where the Speaker could make a decision to have the Clerk record those votes manually by rollcall.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The voting system is operational and the vote is ongoing.

Mr. SESSIONS. Continuing my request.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. If the gentleman will suspend. The Chair will try to ensure that Members know of time remaining and will have an opportunity to cast their votes, and the Chair will announce the vote a number of times to allow Members to change their vote.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, how am I recorded?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. If the gentleman will consult with the Clerk, they will tell you how you have voted.

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Speaker, parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlelady from Colorado.

Ms. DEGETTE. Parliamentary inquiry. To speed this process, Mr. Speaker, are the computers throughout

the Chamber on both sides working so Members could check the computers to see how their votes are recorded and how much time is remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair would recommend that Members check their votes at the voting machine or at the rostrum to ensure that his or her vote is recorded.

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Speaker, further parliamentary inquiry. On this side of the aisle the computers in the Chamber seem to be working, and I am wondering if they are working on the other side of the aisle?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. That is not a proper parliamentary inquiry. The voting will continue.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, point of parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, point of parliamentary inquiry. When the electronic voting system is inoperable or is not used, the Speaker or Chairman may direct the Clerk to conduct a record vote or quorum call as provided in clause 3 or 4; is that correct?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is correct.

The voting system is working. The problem is with the display. The House will continue voting electronically.

Mr. SESSIONS. Point of parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, would it be correct to say that normal procedures of this House are not currently, as it relates to voting, in place and available to Members at this time?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is correct. There is a problem with the display. The Clerk is working to address that problem. But the voting machines are working, and the tally is being held.

Mr. SESSIONS. Point of parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, the question is whether the Speaker or the Speaker's designee has the authority to make a decision to enact what we would call to conduct or direct the Clerk to conduct a record vote or quorum call as provided in clause 3 or 4.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has alternatives; and when it is proper to use them, the Chair may do so.

Mr. SESSIONS. Point of parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, could you please outline those options that are available to you and your thinking? Because we are in a circumstance where we believe an inoperable voting system is presently being—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. One is a manual call, one is a vote by tellers, and one is to continue with the elec-

tronic vote. And the Chair has chosen to so continue.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, parliamentary inquiry. How much time is remaining on the vote that we can't see displayed any place that we are supposed to be casting?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. There are 5 minutes and 30 seconds remaining on this vote, and the Chair will accommodate Members on this vote.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California has come to the Chair and reminded the Chair that Members may verify their vote at any one of the various voting stations. The engineers are working on the malfunction on the display, and we will continue electronic voting.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). The Chair will remind Members that the House is voting on a motion to adjourn. Members may verify their votes at any of the various voting stations. The engineers are still working on the malfunction of the display.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). The Chair will remind the Members that they may use the voting machines, and Members may verify their vote at any one of the various voting stations. The House is presently voting on a motion to adjourn.

#### PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRIES

Mr. SESSIONS (during the vote). Mr. Speaker, parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, as a result of the Members having an inability to know what time remains, can the Chair please advise us what time remains in this vote?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will make every effort to ensure that the Members will have every opportunity to vote, regardless of the time elapsed.

Mr. SESSIONS. Further parliamentary inquiry. Mr. Speaker, can you please advise me how much time remains in this vote?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman repeat his inquiry?

Mr. SESSIONS. I will, Mr. Speaker. Can you please tell me how much time remains in this vote?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has the discretion to close the vote when all Members have voted.

Mr. SESSIONS. Further parliamentary inquiry. Mr. Speaker. Recognizing the circumstances that we are under, can you please advise me how much longer you will hold the vote open for Members?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will use his discretion to provide for Members who have not voted or

who would like to change their vote when in the Chair's discretion every Member has voted who wants to vote. The Chair will then tally the votes and announce the vote.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California is recognized.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I'd like to propound a parliamentary inquiry. I'd like to inquire of the Chair, by what means will the Chair know what the totals are on the vote that we're engaged in at this moment?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will use the standard method of verification.

Mr. DREIER. Further parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California is recognized.

Mr. DREIER. What is the traditional method of verification? For me, it is to look at the board up there and see how my State delegation had voted.

Mr. Speaker, I was just asking the Chair to enlighten us as to exactly how it is through this traditional procedure of determining what the vote is that you're going to report to us. I usually look up here on the wall and see how my State delegation is voting, how some of my colleagues are voting. We don't have the ability to do that. I'm just wondering exactly how it is that the Chair will be able to make this announcement to us.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members can verify their votes at any one of the various voting stations. Engineers are working on the problem.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker. Is it not true, Mr. Speaker, that there are computer terminals on the majority side, the minority side and at the Speaker's desk; and, further, Mr. Speaker, is it not true that the Clerk of the House has the responsibility, when there are engineering problems, to fix the engineering problems?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is correct and the engineers are working on the problem.

Mr. KANJORSKI. Parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman suspend for a moment before being recognized.

The House is voting on a motion to adjourn. Members may verify their votes at any of the various voting stations.

Ms. FOXX. Parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from North Carolina is recognized.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, can the Chair tell us how much time has elapsed since you began this voting process?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Approximately 20 minutes.

Mr. SESSIONS. Point of parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas is recognized.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, can you please at this time tell us the vote total?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will not provide the total until every Member has an opportunity to change their vote, or to vote.

The gentleman from Maryland is recognized.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, it's obvious we have a technical problem. I know that comes as a great shock and surprise to you. I've talked to the gentleman who's in charge of fixing mechanical problems. He tells me that we need to take the system down for a period of time in order to fix it. He has said he needs approximately 30 minutes to do that with no votes. We are in the process of a vote.

What the Speaker pro tempore has said, I don't know what the vote is. I don't know whether it's coming up on the computers. I do know in my office there was no time coming up on the computer. So Members do not know how much time they have left.

PERMISSION TO VACATE VOTE ON MOTION TO  
ADJOURN

Mr. HOYER (during the vote). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that we vacate this vote, and as soon as the machine is fixed, that we return to cast this vote and then proceed with the proceedings.

Mr. DREIER. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California is recognized.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object simply to inquire of the distinguished majority leader, does he intend to recess the House for this 30-minute time? I wonder if he might enlighten us as to what the plan would be. I'm happy to yield to my friend.

Mr. HOYER. For all of us who think that dastardly things are going on, I guess we're all trying to figure out who's doing the dastardly things. In any event, in answer to your question, it would be my intention to rise while the machines are being fixed because we cannot proceed, nor should we proceed, without having Members know how much time they have left to vote.

I want you to be very nice to that gentleman. He represents my daughter and my son-in-law. So be careful and very gentle with him.

Mr. DREIER. Further reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I'd like to inquire further of the majority leader. We're in a very awkward situation here. We don't know what the vote total is at this juncture. The House may have just voted to adjourn so far as we know. So the gentleman has just come to the conclusion that he's going to propose that we recess, or he said rise. We're already in the House. We're not in the Committee of the Whole. I'd be happy to yield to my friend if he would like to respond.

Mr. HOYER. I'm sorry, I was getting some technical information about where we are. The computer print-out—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman suspend.

Mr. DREIER. Now I have the word.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. DREIER. Continuing to reserve the right to object, Mr. Speaker, and I do so to say that under normal circumstances this would be somewhat entertaining and funny, but this is a very, very serious matter, and the request that has just been made by the gentleman is one which we want to take seriously. We don't know what the outcome of the vote that is being considered at this moment is. Many of us don't know how our colleagues are recorded, and I will tell you this is a very, very difficult time for this institution. And I'm happy to yield to my friend if he would like to respond to the challenging circumstance that we find ourselves in.

Mr. HOYER. I understand the gentleman's proposition.

Mr. DREIER. I am happy to further yield to my friend.

Mr. HOYER. I have been handed a printout. Now, I don't know where the printout comes from, so I am not going to read it, other than I can tell you that I don't know whether you have it on your computer.

May I ask the gentleman whether the computer over there has the totals?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerks are still tallying votes.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, parliamentary inquiry, you said the Clerk is still in the process of tallying the votes?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Some of the ballot cards cast in the well are still being counted. The cards that have been submitted are still being counted.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, how long has this vote been open?

I am happy to yield to the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. HOYER. I asked the gentleman a question because I think it is pertinent to whether or not the computers to which the Speaker has referred are working throughout the floor.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, as I prepare to yield to the majority leader, I would like to inquire, is the vote still open? If Members want to change their votes now, they can continue to do that? If a Member were to walk into the Chamber now, they could still vote?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is correct. The vote is still open.

Mr. DREIER. I am happy to further yield to the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. HOYER. My question to him is, because I don't know because I am not over there, whether or not your computer, where you are standing, is reflecting for you a vote total.

Mr. DREIER. If I could reclaim my time under parliamentary procedure.

The answer to that is we don't know.

Mr. LINCOLN DAVIS of Tennessee. Parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will suspend.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, might I continue my parliamentary inquiry?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California is recognized.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, further parliamentary inquiry, in response to the question from the distinguished majority leader, I will say that we have no way of verifying what it is that is coming out of this computer here.

It is not operating the way it normally does. If Members are able to still vote, we can see this screen here, but it is not operating. I don't normally operate this thing, but our crack team here has told me that it is not operating the way that it normally does.

I am happy to respond to any further questions.

Mr. HOYER. Under those circumstances, under those circumstances, the reason I made the offer to vacate, the request for the unanimous consent to vacate, is because you can't verify it, and I have a list here in front of me. It may or may not be accurate.

The machines are obviously not functioning as we would want them to do, so my suggestion is the way to fix that is to vacate the vote. The machines have to be taken down.

Mr. DREIER. I yield to my friend from Dallas.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, in response to the majority leader, I would go to the rules of the House. I would quote them on page 32 of the rules of the House: When the electronic voting system is inoperable, or is not used, and I believe it is at this time inoperable and has been for the past 40 minutes or so, the Speaker or the chairman may direct the Clerk to conduct a record vote or quorum call as provided in clause 3 or 4.

I wonder why the gentleman would not suggest we follow the rules of the House.

Mr. HOYER. Would the gentleman yield?

Mr. DREIER. Further reserving the right to object, I am happy to yield to the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. HOYER. The gentleman read the rule correctly. It said "may." The simpler way to do it and the confidence-building way to do that seems to me, because we want to use these machines, is to allow the technicians the opportunity to fix the machines. That is our desire.

Now, we understand that if you don't want to proceed with the business of the House, either the DOD appropriation bill, the FISA bill or the bill trying to give emergency relief to those in Minneapolis, the bridge, we may not want to proceed.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, if I could reclaim my time under my reservation, reserving the right to object, I do want to say that we are very committed to ensuring that we get the resources nec-

essary to those who have been victimized in Minnesota. That's a very high priority.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I object. The gentleman is not stating a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object.

Mr. HOYER. Ladies and gentlemen, if the gentleman will yield, we need to calm down. We have a heavy responsibility. We have great differences. I understand that everybody's sensibilities are taut. I predicted that last Tuesday, that that would be the case. I regret it.

I regret what happened last night which has generated this. But we do have business to do. All I am saying is I don't want to have a question about this vote, because we cannot assure ourselves, as the gentleman said, that the list I have in front of me or the screen that you have projected to you is projecting the accurate information.

Therefore, I suggest, given that, that we give the technicians an opportunity to facilitate fixing it. I think that's a reasonable request.

I would hope that everybody in the House would think it's a reasonable request.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, continuing to reserve the right to object, I yield to my friend from Dallas.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to make sure the majority leader understands that, for the last months, this majority that is on this side of the aisle has routinely asked and spoken with the majority about the way we would like to see things happen.

Regularly, we are told that it will be done the way you choose to do it. You are attempting now to make a decision about what you would like to do.

Mr. HOYER. I am trying to make a decision collegially with 435 by unanimous consent.

Mr. SESSIONS. It is our request to the majority leader that we follow the rules of the House at this time, and this minority is making that request at this time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair reminds Members the voting is still open. Members may verify their votes at any one of the voting stations.

Have all Members voted? Does any Member wish to change their vote?

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, continuing to reserve the right to object, I know we have a unanimous consent pending from the distinguished majority leader.

Under my reservation, I would be happy to further yield to the majority leader.

Mr. HOYER. In either event, whether we shut the machine down now and allow them time to fix this by rising or going to the suggestion of the gentleman from Texas as to the rules, in either event you have to vacate this vote.

Frankly, the Speaker can call this vote. I presume, I don't know, because I haven't asked, that the result I have in front of me is the same the Speaker has.

I have no problem with doing that vote, frankly. But I think it would raise in the minds of every Member here, is that the accurate count? I think in light of that, I would prefer not to do that. So I am trying to accommodate the confidence of the Members by vacating this vote.

Mr. DREIER. If I could reclaim my time under my reservation, I would simply ask the majority leader, since we have been talking about DOD, FISA, the tragedy in Minnesota and a wide range of things since the gentleman propounded his unanimous consent request, I wonder if he might repeat it again so that Members might hear what that request consists of.

Mr. HOYER. In consultation with the technical people that we have, who are responsible for ensuring the proper operations of our computer system, which advises all of us on time and computes the votes, that they have to take the system down for approximately a half an hour, maybe slightly longer, for the purpose of fixing the machine. I think the machine needs to be fixed.

So in order to accommodate that objective, I am suggesting that we vacate this vote, allow them to do that, come back and then revote this particular vote and then move on to wherever we are going to move on.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, continuing to reserve the right to object, I would ask my friend if, in fact, if, in fact, we were to proceed with vacating this vote, taking this 30-minute period of time, if we reconvene after that, may I ask the distinguished majority leader, in what order and what is it that we will be considering? Will we be considering the FISA issue, or will we be considering the issue that we are all very committed to, and that is ensuring that the bridge in the Twin Cities is addressed?

I see Mrs. BACHMANN here. I know there are other Members of the delegation who want to do that. I just would like to inquire of the majority leader how we would proceed.

Mr. HOYER. I will tell my friend, my first order of business, as I propounded in my unanimous consent request, will be this vote. This is the matter of business before the House, the motion to adjourn.

We cannot resolve it with, I think, the full confidence of the Members. So that would be the first order of the business. We will then proceed with the business as we had been doing.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair would remind the gentleman from California that there is still debate to be continued on the rule.

Mr. DREIER. Yes, I am aware of that.

Continuing to reserve the right to object, I would like to ask the majority leader, assuming we do reconvene and assuming that the House does not adjourn, what does he anticipate the schedule would be? Are we going to address the priority of assuring that the

resources get to the State of Minnesota? Or are we going to move directly to the FISA issue? In what order will we be considering these issues, Mr. Leader?

Mr. HOYER. We are going to consider both of those matters.

Mr. DREIER. May I ask in what order we would be addressing those?

Mr. HOYER. The order we will consider those is we will consider Minnesota first. We believe that is the least contentious of the items, and we think, therefore, it would be good to get the least contentious item out of the way first.

Everybody in this body has great empathy for the State of Minnesota, but, more particularly, the people who lost their lives in that tragic collapse of the bridge. We will go to that first.

Of course, we have the rules to complete, but we will then, in terms of business, go to FISA, as we have expressed.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I will not object. I withdraw my reservation.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

Mr. BARTON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I just want to offer a suggestion. There is a number on the computer on the minority side, and there is a number on the computer on the majority side. Why don't we compare numbers? If they are the same, accept the vote. We know that we are going to get beat. Let's accept this vote.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. BARTON, I have been waiting at least 15 minutes for you to be here.

Mr. BARTON of Texas. I would recommend that our distinguished minority leader show our number to the majority leader's number, and if they are the same, accept it as this vote. That's my suggestion. I think we could at least expedite this one vote.

I yield to my distinguished minority leader (Mr. BOEHNER).

Mr. BOEHNER. I thank my colleague for yielding.

There is a motion that has been made by the majority leader to vacate the vote. I think we should proceed with a unanimous consent and recess to fix the machine and come back and vote when the machine is ready for us to vote.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the vote is vacated.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the pending motion to adjourn is considered withdrawn without prejudice.

There was no objection.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Curtis, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 2863. An act to authorize the Coquille Indian Tribe of the State of Oregon to convey land and interests in land owned by the Tribe.

H.R. 2952. An act to authorize the Saginaw Chippewa Tribe of Indians of the State of Michigan to convey land and interests in land owned by the Tribe.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed with amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 976. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax relief for small businesses, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed bills of the following titles in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 775. An act to establish a National Commission on the Infrastructure of the United States.

S. 1983. An act to amend the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act to renew and amend the provisions for the enhanced review of covered pesticide products, to authorize fees for certain pesticide products, to extend and improve the collection of maintenance fees, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that pursuant to section 194 of title 14, United States Code, as amended by Public Law 101-595, the Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, and upon the recommendation of the Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation, appoints the following Senators to the Board of Visitors of the U.S. Coast Guard Academy:

The Senator from Alaska (Mr. STEVENS), from the Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation.

The Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS), At Large.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2272) "An Act to invest in innovation through research and development, and to improve the competitiveness of the United States."

#### RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the House will stand in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

There was no objection.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 46 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1600

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mrs. TAUSCHER) at 4 p.m.

#### PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULES

Mr. SESSIONS. Madam Speaker, I rise to continue debate on H. Res. 600.

I would like to inquire as to how much time remains on both sides, please.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas has 12½ minutes, and the gentleman from Florida has 11½ minutes remaining.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SESSIONS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, the Republican minority is very aware, as a result of Speaker PELOSI's Web site that is called Congress Working for All Americans, WWW.SPEAKER.GOV, that the Speaker has announced very publicly her intention to follow regular order for legislation. I would like to quote from that Web site at this time: "Members should have at least 24 hours to examine a bill in a conference report text prior to floor consideration."

Madam Speaker, just minutes ago, we began the debate on this rule. Just before we began debate, as we began debate on this rule just hours ago probably, but as we began, we received the text of one of the most important bills to come to the floor of the House of Representatives at the time we began debate on the rule, which seems absolutely, just completely backwards from what the Speaker describes on her Web site.

Number two, the Suspension Calendar should be restricted to non-controversial legislation.

Madam Speaker, here we are today on the floor of the House of Representatives not only with a bill that we had not seen the text to until we began debate but, secondly, the Suspension Calendar has very controversial legislation that we are handling today.

I would have to make a motion if we were in Rules Committee, and we did, we tried, that we should receive all of these bills. And, of course, we have not.

Very interestingly, part of the debate about this bill that we are on with foreign intelligence surveillance activities, there was a discussion just days ago in the Rules Committee whereby a Member of the Democrat majority, as part of the conversation, asked a Republican that was there: "So you're asking to basically reduce probable cause and just basically throw probable cause out as a reason that we are trying to change the FISA rules?"

The Republican answered: "You shouldn't be having to get a warrant to listen into phone conversations between someone from Saudi Arabia calling somebody in Sudan, when neither one of them are Americans." The response from the Democrat was: "Well, I don't know if I agree with that."

Madam Speaker, we are here on the floor today to also talk about the directions we are headed, the directions we are headed for protecting this country. And today, we are on the floor of the House of Representatives with the language only just given to us. On top



of that, it is one of the most controversial items that has come to the floor of the House of Representatives in the years that I have been here.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Madam Speaker, I continue to reserve my time.

Mr. SESSIONS. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HOEKSTRA), the ranking member of the Intelligence Committee.

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House recess until we get a response from the Director of National Intelligence as to their feedback on the FISA bill.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Madam Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard.

### MOTION TO ADJOURN

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Madam Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to adjourn.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the yeas appeared to have it.

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 180, nays 237, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 817]

YEAS—180

Aderholt	Drake	Lewis (CA)
Akin	Duncan	Lewis (KY)
Alexander	Ehlers	Linder
Bachmann	Emerson	Lucas
Bachus	English (PA)	Lungren, Daniel
Baker	Everett	E.
Barrett (SC)	Fallin	Mack
Bartlett (MD)	Feeney	Manzullo
Barton (TX)	Ferguson	Marchant
Biggert	Flake	McCarthy (CA)
Bilbray	Forbes	McCaul (TX)
Billirakis	Fortenberry	McHenry
Bishop (UT)	Fossella	McHugh
Blackburn	Fox	McKeon
Blunt	Franks (AZ)	McMorris
Boehner	Frelinghuysen	Rodgers
Bonner	Garrett (NJ)	Mica
Bono	Gillmor	Miller (FL)
Boozman	Gingrey	Miller (MI)
Boustany	Gohmert	Miller, Gary
Brady (TX)	Goode	Murphy, Tim
Broun (GA)	Goodlatte	Musgrave
Brown (SC)	Granger	Myrick
Buchanan	Graves	Nadler
Burgess	Hastert	Neugebauer
Burton (IN)	Hastings (WA)	Nunes
Buyer	Heller	Pearce
Camp (MI)	Hensarling	Pence
Campbell (CA)	Herger	Peterson (PA)
Cannon	Hobson	Petri
Cantor	Hoekstra	Pickering
Capito	Hulshof	Pitts
Carter	Hunter	Platts
Castle	Inglis (SC)	Poe
Chabot	Issa	Porter
Coble	Jindal	Price (GA)
Cole (OK)	Jordan	Pryce (OH)
Conaway	Keller	Putnam
Cubin	King (IA)	Radanovich
Culberson	King (NY)	Regula
Davis (KY)	Kline (MN)	Rehberg
Davis, David	Knollenberg	Reichert
Davis, Tom	Kuhl (NY)	Renzi
Deal (GA)	LaHood	Reynolds
Diaz-Balart, L.	Lamborn	Rogers (AL)
Diaz-Balart, M.	Latham	Rogers (KY)
Doolittle	LaTourette	Rogers (MI)

Rohrabacher  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Roskam  
Royce  
Ryan (WI)  
Sali  
Saxton  
Schmidt  
Sensenbrenner  
Sessions  
Shadegg  
Shays  
Shimkus  
Shuster

Simpson  
Smith (NE)  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (TX)  
Souder  
Stearns  
Sullivan  
Tancredo  
Terry  
Thornberry  
Tiahrt  
Tiberi  
Turner  
Upton

Walberg  
Walden (OR)  
Walsh (NY)  
Wamp  
Weldon (FL)  
Westmoreland  
Whitfield  
Wicker  
Wilson (NM)  
Wilson (SC)  
Wolf  
Young (AK)  
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—15

Brown-Waite,	DeGette	McCrery
Ginny	Dicks	Moran (VA)
Calvert	Hayes	Paul
Clarke	Johnson, Sam	Wexler
Crenshaw	Lynch	
Davis, Jo Ann	Markey	

□ 1628

Mr. GERLACH and Mr. DENT changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky and Mr. PICKERING changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the motion to adjourn was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Madam Speaker, I continue to reserve my time.

Mr. SESSIONS. Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from the Land of Enchantment, Mrs. WILSON.

□ 1630

Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico. Madam Speaker, when we adjourned we were discussing a rule to make in order two bills, one relating to Minnesota and the other relating to the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act. The rule does not specify a particular bill number, but my colleague from Florida has made us aware of a bill that was introduced. The bill that the leadership currently intends to bring to the floor is H.R. 3356. I would tell my colleagues that the Director of National Intelligence had not seen this piece of legislation when it was brought to the floor today.

In the intervening time that we've been waiting for the vote tally system to become operational again, they've been able to at least initially take a look at it, and we expect a formal statement from our intelligence community shortly, but I have also taken a look at this bill. If we're trying to fix the intelligence gap, this will not do it. In fact, this will make the intelligence gap wider than it currently is, and I want to explain to my colleagues why.

First, and most importantly, this legislation would continue to require a warrant for the collection of foreign intelligence involving foreign persons in a foreign country. When the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act was passed in 1978, the intention was to protect the civil liberties of Americans, and that is what the law should continue to do. Because of changes in technology, the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court is now being completely backlogged with requests for warrants that they never used to have to see because telecommunications have changed.

We need to go back to what the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act was intended to do, which is to protect the civil liberties of Americans and allow us to rapidly collect foreign intelligence on foreign persons in foreign countries without first having to go to

Abercrombie  
Ackerman  
Allen  
Altmire  
Andrews  
Arcuri  
Baca  
Baird  
Baldwin  
Barrow  
Bean  
Becerra  
Berkley  
Berman  
Berry  
Bishop (GA)  
Bishop (NY)  
Blumenauer  
Boren  
Boswell  
Boucher  
Boyd (FL)  
Boyd (KS)  
Brady (PA)  
Braley (IA)  
Brown, Corrine  
Butterfield  
Capps  
Capuano  
Cardoza  
Carnahan  
Carney  
Carson  
Castor  
Chandler  
Clay  
Cleaver  
Clyburn  
Cohen  
Conyers  
Cooper  
Costa  
Costello  
Courtney  
Cramer  
Crowley  
Cuellar  
Cummings  
Davis (AL)  
Davis (CA)  
Davis (IL)  
Davis, Lincoln  
DeFazio  
Delahunt  
DeLauro  
Dent  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Nunes  
Donnelly  
Doyle  
Dreier  
Edwards  
Ellison  
Ellsworth  
Emanuel  
Engel  
Eshoo  
Etheridge  
Farr  
Fattah  
Finer  
Frank (MA)  
Gallegly  
Gerlach  
Giffords  
Gilchrest  
Gillibrand  
Gonzalez  
Gordon  
Green, Al

NAYS—237

Green, Gene  
Grijalva  
Gutierrez  
Hall (NY)  
Hall (TX)  
Hare  
Harman  
Hastings (FL)  
Hereth Sandlin  
Higgins  
Hill  
Hinchey  
Hinojosa  
Hirono  
Hodes  
Holden  
Holt  
Honda  
Hooley  
Hoyer  
Inslee  
Israel  
Jackson (IL)  
Jackson-Lee  
(TX)  
Jefferson  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson (IL)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Jones (NC)  
Jones (OH)  
Kagen  
Kanjorski  
Kaptur  
Kennedy  
Kildee  
Kilpatrick  
Kind  
Kingston  
Cohen  
Kirk  
Klein (FL)  
Kucinich  
Lampson  
Langevin  
Lantos  
Larsen (WA)  
Larson (CT)  
Lee  
Levin  
Lewis (GA)  
Lipinski  
LoBiondo  
Loebach  
Lofgren, Zoe  
Lowey  
Mahoney (FL)  
Maloney (NY)  
Marshall  
Matheson  
Matsui  
McCarthy (NY)  
McCollum (MN)  
McCotter  
McDermott  
McGovern  
McIntyre  
McNerney  
McNulty  
Meek (FL)  
Meeks (NY)  
Melancon  
Michaud  
Miller (NC)  
Miller, George  
Mitchell  
Mollohan  
Moore (KS)  
Moore (WI)  
Moran (KS)  
Murphy (CT)

Murphy, Patrick  
Murtha  
Napolitano  
Neal (MA)  
Oberstar  
Obey  
Oliver  
Ortiz  
Pallone  
Pascarelli  
Pastor  
Payne  
Perlmutter  
Peterson (MN)  
Pomeroy  
Price (NC)  
Rahall  
Ramstad  
Rangel  
Reyes  
Rodriguez  
Ross  
Rothman  
Roybal-Allard  
Ruppersberger  
Rush  
Ryan (OH)  
Salazar  
Sanchez, Linda  
T.  
Sanchez, Loretta  
Sarbanes  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schwartz  
Scott (GA)  
Scott (VA)  
Serrano  
Sestak  
Shea-Porter  
Sherman  
Shuler  
Sires  
Skelton  
Slaughter  
Smith (WA)  
Snyder  
Solis  
Space  
Spratt  
Stark  
Stupak  
Sutton  
Tanner  
Tauscher  
Taylor  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Tierney  
Townes  
Udall (CO)  
Udall (NM)  
Van Hollen  
Velázquez  
Visclosky  
Walz (MN)  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters  
Watson  
Watt  
Waxman  
Weiner  
Welch (VT)  
Weller  
Wilson (OH)  
Woolsey  
Wu  
Wynn  
Yarmuth

court and get a warrant. That is not too much to ask, and the Director of National Intelligence has warned all of us that there are things we should be getting that we are not listening to.

The leadership does not have to bring, under this rule, this particular piece of legislation to the floor, and as I understand it, negotiations are continuing and are being much more fruitful with our colleagues in the other body. But we must, before we leave here for August break, fix this problem. It's a problem we've known about for some time and tried to work on and quietly fix. I would much prefer that these things be done quietly, but when it was clear that the law was not working, that it was not protecting Americans, and that we were not moving quickly to fix and close this intelligence gap, I decided that I needed to take action and with my colleagues push more publicly to get this fixed.

I believe it is possible here today in this House to find the consensus and something that works for our intelligence agencies to be able to listen to foreigners in foreign countries, who are using the communications systems America has built, to plot, to plan, to kill us.

I would encourage the leadership on the other side of the aisle to work constructively with the Director of National Intelligence, call him and get him up here and work this out so that we can do the right thing for our country.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Madam Speaker, I would remind everyone here that this rule is to make in order a suspension day. This particular measure is not about FISA.

Madam Speaker, I'm very pleased to yield to a woman that I've worked with on the Intelligence Committee when she was the ranking member of the Intelligence Committee and that I worked on that committee with for 6 years. In this body is the distinguished chairman of the Intelligence Committee; in addition, another of my colleagues, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. TURNER, Mr. HOLT. All of us serve on that same committee that Mrs. WILSON serves on, and I rather suspect that she knows that we know that there is no prohibition that she has suggested here.

I yield 2½ minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. HARMAN), the former ranking member of the House Permanent Select Committee and the now-Chair of the Subcommittee on Intelligence, Information Sharing, and Terrorism Risk Assessment of the Homeland Security Committee.

Ms. HARMAN. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding and commend him again for his service both on the Rules Committee and ongoing on the Intelligence Committee.

It is reassuring that the debate has quieted. As many people have said on both sides, this is a very serious subject. While we were having our break because of a computer glitch, I had the

chance to sit on the floor and talk to many colleagues on a bipartisan basis about how this Member who has studied this issue for years sees it.

I point out to colleagues that the bill that has been distributed, H.R. 3356, says on page 2, section 105(a), "a court order is not required for the acquisition of the contents of any communication between persons that are not located within the United States."

It is the intention of this bill, which will be made in order on the suspension calendar under the rule, to exempt foreign-to-foreign communications, and it is the intention, I believe, of every single person sitting here, several hundred of us, to exempt foreign-to-foreign communications from the warrant requirements of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act.

What is really at issue, and I hope this will clarify the subject for some who are still wondering what it is, is whether or not we will have a court approve the parameters, the framework of this entire program, or whether we will leave the dimensions of the program and the activities under the program to the Attorney General or perhaps the Attorney General working with the Director of National Intelligence.

Some of us know the details of this program. It's a valuable program. It's very complicated, and it has many different parts. I, for one, thought that it was being regulated under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act until I learned recently that the administration had chosen not to follow FISA. I think, and I would hope many on the other side would think, that we must have a legal framework around this program. No more blank checks for this Attorney General or for any future Attorneys General.

I urge approval of this rule.

Mr. SESSIONS. Madam Speaker, I would like to inquire as to how much time remains on both sides.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas has 5½ minutes. The gentleman from Florida has 8 minutes.

Mr. SESSIONS. Madam Speaker, if I could inquire of the gentleman from Florida if he would like to run down some of his time at this time or if he's through with his speakers.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Excuse me.

Mr. SESSIONS. I would like to inquire of the gentleman if he would like to get the time even and to run down with another speaker. We're a little bit ahead.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Madam Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SESSIONS. Madam Speaker, I yield 3½ minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HOEKSTRA), the ranking member of the Intelligence Committee.

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague for yielding.

As our previous colleague was talking, I think she laid it out pretty well.

Are we going to involve the courts in reviewing our foreign intelligence activities? If you take a look at the bill that is out here, it appears that the court is going to be involved in reviewing our intelligence community activities overseas. This becomes the Terrorist Protection Act, not a surveillance program.

Do we want a court reviewing our tactics and strategies for foreign intelligence or foreign individuals in foreign locations and lay it out the way that this bill wants? This is not about theory. This is about protecting the homeland, and it is about protecting our troops in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Pakistan.

Does it make sense that when a commander in the field gets the information or gets leads that may protect their soldiers that, rather than following the lead immediately, the first thing that they do is bring in the lawyers to make sure that they get that information in an appropriate and legal way on the battlefield? Is that giving our troops the tools that they need to keep themselves safe and secure and defeat the enemy?

Does it make sense when our intelligence frontline folks, whether it's in northern Africa or in the Middle East, get a lead as to individuals who may be targeting the United States, that the first thing that they need to do is get the lawyers involved to make sure that foreign intelligence is collected in an appropriate way, rather than focusing on what needs to keep us safe?

After 9/11, we spent a lot of time working together to put together an intelligence community that would, in the future, be able to connect the dots. With this bill that it looks like we're going to consider this afternoon, we won't have to worry about connecting the dots anymore because we will put the barriers in place that means that they will not even be able to collect the dots. But if you believe that this is a bumper sticker war and this is a bumper sticker threat that we face today, this bill is for you.

Take a look at the statement by the Director of National Intelligence. The Director of National Intelligence today is the same individual that served many years under President Bill Clinton as the Director of the National Security Agency. Here's what he has to say about this bill:

I have reviewed the proposal that the House of Representatives is expected to vote on this afternoon to modify the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act. The House proposal is unacceptable. I strongly oppose it. The House proposal would not allow me to carry out my responsibility to provide warning and to protect the Nation, especially in our heightened threat environment. I urge Members of Congress to support the legislation I provided last evening to modify FISA to equip our intelligence community with the tools we need to protect our Nation.

This is an individual who has a 30-year career in this business. He served President Clinton; he's serving President Bush, but most importantly, it is



a career that is distinguished because he has served the country and has kept us safe. Let's respect his opinion. Let's give him the tools that will keep us safe, keep us safe in the homeland and keep our troops safe on the battlefield.

□ 1645

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Madam Speaker, I continue to be astounded, particularly at the remarks of the distinguished ranking member of the committee that I serve on with him, that he would have us believe something different than what his proposal allows for. His proposal, or the proposal of the minority, would allow the Attorney General to do this, not lawyers.

Madam Speaker, I yield 3½ minutes to the point person for every person in the House of Representatives on intelligence, the distinguished Chair of the Select Committee on Intelligence, Mr. SILVESTRE REYES.

Mr. REYES. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I want to start off by correcting the distinguished gentleman from Michigan. Director McConnell didn't have 30 years, doesn't have 30 years experience in working in intelligence, he has 40 years experience working in intelligence. The reason I know that is for the last couple of weeks we have been working, trying to work together in a bipartisan way with the Senate and the House on this bill that we have here today.

Director McConnell asked us to do three things yesterday, and he sought the very bill that he is rejecting today, three things, and he could support our bill. Those three things were: expand it from relating to terrorism to relating to foreign intelligence; eliminate the requirement that the FISA Court adjudicate how recurring communications into the U.S. from foreign targets would be handled; and, third, allow for foreign targets to be added for the basket warrant after the warrant was approved. We did each and every one of these things.

They say, okay, we got a deal. No. After getting on the phone with the White House and the Republican leadership, he said, oh, I have a few other things that we need.

Well, you know, when we talk about the security of this country, when we talk about a serious issue like giving our intelligence professionals the tools that they need to keep us safe, it is serious business.

Today, we have to decide for ourselves do we want, on a temporary basis for 120 days, to give the Director the tools that he said he needed, the three things that he said he needed included in our bill to keep us safe while we work on the bigger issue, the bigger fix of FISA, or if you vote against this bill, do you make it a political issue?

The choice is simple. Are you interested in giving him the tools that are needed and necessary to keep us safe, or do you want it as a political issue?

That's the question before us this afternoon.

The Director yesterday, in answering to the majority leader's inquiry, said this bill, this bill that we have before us today, significantly enhances America's security, the very bill that, according to the ranking member, he is rejecting.

My colleague, the gentlelady from New Mexico, says we didn't show the DNI the bill. We sent that to him. His lawyers dissected it. We were in the same room; and on one occasion, at least one occasion, Mr. HOEKSTRA was with us as we were talking about the issues, along with the Senate, didn't show it to him.

He had a chance to look at it, digest it and make recommendations, like the three issues that I just read, that he agreed to yesterday. Those are important things. Facts matter. The truth matters. Not about obfuscating the truth, it's about doing what's right for our country.

This is the right thing to do, to keep us safe for the next 120 days, so we continue to do the work of this committee.

Mr. SESSIONS. Madam Speaker, it is about doing the right thing. In doing so, I would like to make sure that we get it right this time.

Despite what someone may have been told, I have a statement by the Director of National Intelligence that was issued this afternoon at 4:30. The gentleman says, "I have reviewed the proposal that the House of Representatives is expected to vote on this afternoon to modify the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act. The House proposal is unacceptable, and I strongly oppose it.

"The House proposal would not allow me to carry out my responsibility to provide warning and to protect the Nation, especially in our heightened threat environment.

"I urge Members of Congress to support the legislation I provided last evening to modify FISA and to equip our intelligence community with the tools we need to protect our Nation."

They cannot have it both ways. They cannot have it where they say it's a complicated issue. Protecting this country should not be complicated when people who are trying to do the right thing are asking and showing people what to do.

The Republicans have made our choice known today, and that is we are going to stand behind the Director of National Intelligence.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Madam Chairman, what the gentleman just read was ordered to the White House by the National Intelligence Director. The Republican logic allows that what was acceptable yesterday is not acceptable today.

#### PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico. Parliamentary inquiry, Madam Chairman. The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from New Mexico will state her parliamentary inquiry.

Does the gentleman from Florida yield to the gentlewoman from New Mexico?

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. I do not.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. HASTINGS OF FLORIDA

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Madam Speaker, I have an amendment to the rule at the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HASTINGS of Florida:

Add at the end the following:

(3) A bill to authorize additional funds for emergency repairs and reconstruction of the Interstate I-35 bridge located in Minneapolis, Minnesota, that collapsed on August 1, 2007, to waive the \$100,000,000 limitation on emergency relief funds for those emergency repairs and reconstruction, and for other purposes.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Madam Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to briefly describe this amendment to House Resolution 600.

The amendment would add a third suspension measure to this resolution, a bill to provide assistance to Minnesota. This will allow the House to consider the Minnesota bridge disaster emergency relief legislation. I am sure that everyone here would urge that the reconstruction of the bridge that tragically collapsed on Wednesday be undertaken.

While the minority has been engaging in manufactured obstructionism, the House has been denied the opportunity to act on the priorities of the American people.

While the minority has been engaged in manufactured obstructionism, the House has enacted on legislation to require a comprehensive strategy to withdraw our troops from harm's way.

While the minority has been engaged in manufacturing obstructionism, the House has not been able to act on FISA reform.

Finally, while the minority has engaged in manufactured obstructionism, the House has not acted on providing emergency assistance to our fellow Americans who are grieving and suffering in Minnesota.

Manufactured obstructionism is what they are doing, and the American people will not stand for it.

By allowing this bill to come to the floor today, we can get this bill to the President's desk immediately. Whatever differences we have here today, this should be something we all can support.

I hope my colleagues will support the amendment and the rule.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the amendment and on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS).

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution, as amended.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 228, nays 196, not voting 8, as follows:

## [Roll No. 818]

## YEAS—228

Abercrombie	Green, Gene	Napolitano
Ackerman	Grijalva	Neal (MA)
Allen	Gutierrez	Oberstar
Altmire	Hall (NY)	Obey
Andrews	Hare	Oliver
Arcuri	Harman	Ortiz
Baca	Hastings (FL)	Pallone
Baird	Herseth Sandlin	Pascarella
Baldwin	Higgins	Pastor
Barrow	Hill	Payne
Bean	Hinchee	Perlmutter
Becerra	Hinojosa	Peterson (MN)
Berkley	Hirono	Pomeroy
Berman	Hodes	Price (NC)
Berry	Holden	Rahall
Bishop (GA)	Holt	Ramstad
Bishop (NY)	Honda	Rangel
Blumenauer	Hookey	Reyes
Boren	Hoyer	Rodriguez
Boswell	Inslee	Ross
Boucher	Israel	Rothman
Boyd (FL)	Jackson (IL)	Roybal-Allard
Boyd (KS)	Jackson-Lee	Ruppersberger
Brady (PA)	(TX)	Rush
Braley (IA)	Jefferson	Ryan (OH)
Brown, Corrine	Johnson (GA)	Salazar
Butterfield	Johnson, E. B.	Sanchez, Linda
Capps	Jones (OH)	T.
Capuano	Kagen	Sanchez, Loretta
Cardoza	Kanjorski	Sarbanes
Carnahan	Kaptur	Schakowsky
Carney	Kennedy	Schiff
Carson	Kildee	Schwartz
Castor	Kilpatrick	Scott (GA)
Chandler	Kind	Scott (VA)
Clay	Klein (FL)	Serrano
Cleaver	Kucinich	Sestak
Clyburn	Lampson	Shea-Porter
Cohen	Langevin	Sherman
Conyers	Lantos	Shuler
Cooper	Larsen (WA)	Sires
Costa	Larson (CT)	Skelton
Costello	Lee	Slaughter
Courtney	Levin	Smith (WA)
Cramer	Lewis (GA)	Snyder
Crowley	Lipinski	Solis
Cuellar	Loebach	Space
Cummings	Lofgren, Zoe	Spratt
Davis (AL)	Lowey	Stark
Davis (CA)	Lynch	Stupak
Davis (IL)	Mahoney (FL)	Sutton
Davis, Lincoln	Maloney (NY)	Tanner
DeFazio	Marshall	Tauscher
DeGette	Matheson	Taylor
Delahunt	Matsui	Thompson (CA)
DeLauro	McCarthy (NY)	Thompson (MS)
Dicks	McCollum (MN)	Tierney
Dingell	McDermott	Towns
Doggett	McGovern	Udall (CO)
Donnelly	McIntyre	Udall (NM)
Doyle	McNerney	Van Hollen
Edwards	McNulty	Velázquez
Ellison	Meek (FL)	Visclosky
Ellsworth	Meeks (NY)	Walz (MN)
Emanuel	Melancon	Wasserman
Engel	Michaud	Schultz
Eshoo	Miller (NC)	Watson
Etheridge	Miller, George	Watt
Farr	Mitchell	Waxman
Fattah	Mollohan	Weiner
Filner	Moore (KS)	Welch (VT)
Frank (MA)	Moore (WI)	Wexler
Giffords	Moran (VA)	Wilson (OH)
Gillibrand	Murphy (CT)	Woolsey
Gonzalez	Murphy, Patrick	Wu
Gordon	Murtha	Wynn
Green, Al	Nadler	Yarmuth

## NAYS—196

Aderholt	Baker	Bilbray
Akin	Barrett (SC)	Bilirakis
Alexander	Bartlett (MD)	Bishop (UT)
Bachmann	Barton (TX)	Blackburn
Bachus	Biggert	Blunt

Boehner	Graves	Pickering
Bonner	Hall (TX)	Pitts
Bono	Hastert	Platts
Boozman	Hastings (WA)	Poe
Boustany	Heller	Porter
Brady (TX)	Hensarling	Price (GA)
Broun (GA)	Herger	Pryce (OH)
Brown (SC)	Hobson	Putnam
Brown-Waite,	Hoekstra	Radanovich
Ginny	Hulshof	Regula
Buchanan	Hunter	Rehberg
Burgess	Inglis (SC)	Reichert
Burton (IN)	Issa	Renzi
Buyer	Jindal	Reynolds
Calvert	Johnson (IL)	Rogers (AL)
Camp (MI)	Jones (NC)	Rogers (KY)
Campbell (CA)	Jordan	Rogers (MI)
Cannon	Keller	Rohrabacher
Cantor	King (IA)	Ros-Lehtinen
Capito	King (NY)	Roskam
Carter	Kingston	Royce
Castle	Kirk	Ryan (WI)
Chabot	Kline (MN)	Sali
Coble	Knollenberg	Saxton
Cole (OK)	Kuhl (NY)	Schmidt
Conaway	LaHood	Sensenbrenner
Cubin	Lamborn	Sessions
Culberson	Latham	Shadegg
Davis (KY)	LaTourette	Shays
Davis, David	Lewis (CA)	Shimkus
Davis, Tom	Lewis (KY)	Shuster
Deal (GA)	Linder	Simpson
Dent	LoBiondo	Smith (NE)
Diaz-Balart, L.	Lucas	Smith (NJ)
Diaz-Balart, M.	Lungren, Daniel	Smith (TX)
Doolittle	E.	Souder
Drake	Mack	Stearns
Dreier	Manzullo	Sullivan
Duncan	Marchant	Tancredo
Ehlers	McCarthy (CA)	Terry
Emerson	McCaul (TX)	Thornberry
English (PA)	McCotter	Tiahrt
Everett	McCrery	Tiberi
Fallin	McHenry	Turner
Feeney	McHugh	Upton
Ferguson	McKeon	Walberg
Flake	McMorris	Walden (OR)
Forbes	Rodgers	Walsh (NY)
Fortenberry	Mica	Wamp
Fossella	Miller (FL)	Waters
Fox	Miller (MI)	Weldon (FL)
Franks (AZ)	Miller, Gary	Weller
Frelinghuysen	Moran (KS)	Westmoreland
Galleghy	Murphy, Tim	Whitfield
Garrett (NJ)	Musgrave	Wicker
Gerlach	Myrick	Wilson (NM)
Gilchrest	Neugebauer	Wilson (SC)
Gillmor	Nunes	Wolf
Gingrey	Pearce	Young (AK)
Goode	Pence	Young (FL)
Goodlatte	Peterson (PA)	
Granger	Petri	

## NOT VOTING—8

Clarke	Gohmert	Markey
Crenshaw	Hayes	Paul
Davis, Jo Ann	Johnson, Sam	

## □ 1714

Mrs. BACHMANN, Mrs. MUSGRAVE, and Mr. CANNON changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mr. LINCOLN DAVIS of Tennessee changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### PERMISSION FOR MEMBER TO BE CONSIDERED AS FIRST SPONSOR OF HOUSE RESOLUTION 476

Mr. SHAYS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may hereafter be considered as the first sponsor of H. Res. 476, a bill originally introduced by Representative MARTY MEEHAN of Massachusetts, for the purposes of adding cosponsors and requesting

reprintings pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

## □ 1715

#### AUTHORIZING ADDITIONAL FUNDS FOR EMERGENCY REPAIRS AND RECONSTRUCTION OF INTERSTATE I-35 BRIDGE IN MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3311) to authorize additional funds for emergency repairs and reconstruction of the Interstate I-35 bridge located in Minneapolis, Minnesota, that collapsed on August 1, 2007, to waive the \$100,000,000 limitation on emergency relief funds for those emergency repairs and reconstruction, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

## H.R. 3311

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. ADDITIONAL EMERGENCY RELIEF FUNDING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Transportation is authorized to carry out a project for the repair and reconstruction of the Interstate I-35W bridge located in Minneapolis, Minnesota, that collapsed on August 1, 2007.

(b) FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal share of the cost of the project carried out under this section shall be 100 percent.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated \$250,000,000 to carry out this section. Such sums shall remain available until expended.

#### SEC. 2. WAIVER OF EMERGENCY RELIEF LIMITATION.

The limitation contained in section 125(d)(1) of title 23, United States Code, of \$100,000,000 shall not apply to expenditures under section 125 of such title for the repair or reconstruction of the Interstate I-35W bridge located in Minneapolis, Minnesota, that collapsed on August 1, 2007.

#### SEC. 3. EXPANDED ELIGIBILITY FOR TRANSIT AND TRAVEL INFORMATION SERVICES.

Section 1112 of the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (119 Stat. 1171) is amended—

(1) by inserting “(a) IN GENERAL.—” before “There”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(b) MINNESOTA.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any provision of chapter 1 of title 23, United States Code, the Secretary may—

“(A) use funds authorized to carry out the emergency relief program under section 125 of such title for the repair and reconstruction of the Interstate I-35W bridge in Minneapolis, Minnesota, that collapsed on August 1, 2007; and

“(B) use not to exceed \$5,000,000 of the funds authorized to carry out the emergency relief program under section 125 of such title to reimburse the Minnesota State department of transportation for actual and necessary costs of maintenance and operation, less the amount of fares earned, for additional public transportation services and

traveler information services which are provided by the Metropolitan Council (of Minnesota) as a temporary substitute for highway traffic service following the collapse of the Interstate I-35W bridge in Minneapolis, Minnesota, on August 1, 2007, until highway traffic service is restored on such bridge.

“(2) FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal share of the cost of activities reimbursed under this subsection shall be 100 percent.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ROSS). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill, H.R. 3311, and include extraneous material in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, at the outset, let me express my great appreciation to my colleagues in the Minnesota delegation for their cohesion and their support of legislative action to respond promptly to the needs of the people of Minneapolis and the State of Minnesota. Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. KLINE, Mrs. BACHMANN, Mr. ELLISON, in whose district this tragedy occurred, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. WALZ, Mr. PETERSON have all united as one in support of the needs of the people and in common mourning for the tragedy that occurred.

All of us were struck deeply within our souls over this tragedy. Ms. MCCOLLUM's daughter, just miraculously almost, passed over this bridge shortly before it collapsed.

I want to express my great appreciation to the gentleman from Florida, the ranking member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Mr. MICA, and his staff and to Mr. PETRI, the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Surface Transportation, Mr. DEFAZIO of Oregon, Chair of the Subcommittee on Surface Transportation, for the cooperation, for the splendid efforts made, and for the common cause in which we all persevered to bring this legislation promptly to the House, as we are doing today.

And, again, I'm very grateful to the gentleman from Florida for his participation.

Bridges are built to last, not forever, but for a very long time. The title, in Latin, of the leader of the Catholic church is Pontifex Maximus, the maximum bridge builder. And when that title was adopted, bridges were built to last. The one in Rome has lasted 2,000 years, a marble arch bridge.

But in our day and time, not much that we build lasts forever, and that is why we have a bridge inspection program. That is why we annually evaluate the condition, structure and struc-

tural integrity of bridges and their operational capacity and ability; and why, in the current law, SAFETEA-LU, with the help of then Chairman YOUNG, I included language to authorize the funding of a new technology comparable to the technology used in aviation to determine the structural integrity of aircraft wings, movable surfaces and fuselage, to find hairline cracks using technology that can discover microscopic cracks not visible to the naked eye and then measure their propagation and do the same with bridges.

The Minnesota Department of Transportation was offered the opportunity to use that technology, and I am disappointed that the State rejected the opportunity to use that technology to test the structural integrity of the bridge that collapsed.

In March of 2004, I sent Members of the House a letter and information providing data developed, at my request, by the Bureau of Transportation Statistics showing the number and location of structurally deficient bridges in the national highway system in each Member's congressional district.

Now, not many Members followed up on that, but I just happen to have in front of me the letter addressed to the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. ABERCROMBIE) who did respond. The letter pointed out the number of structurally deficient bridges in each Member's district and then pointed out that, in 2002, the U.S. Department of Transportation found that 167,566 of the Nation's bridges are structurally deficient or functionally obsolete. Since then, that number has grown to, of the 597,340 bridges in the national bridge inventory, 26 percent are structurally deficient or functionally obsolete.

Then the cost to repair and bring to a good state of maintenance, the cost in 2004, was estimated at \$9.4 billion a year to maintain. In the SAFETEA-LU legislation, we provided \$4 billion a year. It should have been at \$5 billion. If the original introduced bill Mr. YOUNG and I introduced in October of 2003 had prevailed, we'd have been at \$5 billion a year. We are where we are.

But this is the map, in smaller form, that we sent out to all Members of the House in 2004. For the State of Minnesota, it lists all the structurally deficient bridges. There are 19 on this list updated today.

The State of Minnesota has 13,000 bridges. 1,135 are structurally deficient. 451 are functionally obsolescent. That's 12.2 percent. That's one of the lowest percentages in the country, but it underscores the serious problem of the State of Minnesota and of the Nation's bridges.

We come to the floor today united in purpose to help the State rebuild this structure. The estimate from the Minnesota Department of Transportation is in the range of \$200 plus million, which may grow, depending on the bridge abutments on both sides of the river; and the structural integrity of

those facilities has yet to be fully evaluated. So the \$250 million is a soundly based estimate, based on engineering evaluations, and is a fair number, and so is the funding that we provide in the legislation to compensate the State for the shift from highway transportation to transit as occurred in California, in Oakland earlier this year in April when their bridge collapsed due to a tanker truck collapse.

Those are the basic figures. Those are the justifications. We've limited, capped the dollar amount for transit at \$5 million in response to a question from the other body, and we have a well-supported figure of \$250 million for the reconstruction out of general revenue funds.

I appeal for the support of this body for this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 3311 and join the gentleman from Minnesota whose State and area has been hit by this terrible, horrible tragedy that's taken lives.

And on our side of the aisle, when we do have a national tragedy of this nature, we do try to pull together in a bipartisan manner to address the needs of people who have suffered this type of, again, horrible disaster.

I know that the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR) has taken a leadership role today in approving this money; and I'm pleased, as the Republican leader, to also come forward and lend our support for this authorization.

Now, many people have asked me what we're doing here today. And we are authorizing \$250 million for repair and reconstruction of the I-35 bridge over the Mississippi River. Now that's authorization and Federal authorization. It is not funding, and there must be appropriations.

I might say that we're doing that because the authorization fund, the Highway Emergency Relief Fund, unfortunately, we had \$100 million and it's depleted. Not only is that \$100 million depleted but also the reserve and additional money that was put in in the supplemental is depleted. So that's why we're doing this for our friends and colleagues and those who have suffered this loss in Minnesota.

It's my hope that this bridge will be built in rapid order and replaced; and I know that the good custodians in Minnesota, with their Transportation Department, will work to see that happen.

But let me say that the Minnesota bridge is only, unfortunately, the tip of the iceberg in an aging infrastructure and transportation system that we have in this country. We have, out of almost 600,000 bridges, about 80,000 bridges that are structurally deficient. Twenty-seven percent of our bridges are structurally deficient or obsolete, according to one of the most recent studies; and the infrastructure, not

just in bridges but in highways, in ports, in airports, in rail, is inadequate and it's outdated.

I proposed as a solution recently a national strategic transportation plan. The American Council of Civil Engineers has estimated this will take \$1.7 trillion.

We need a national plan to restore our infrastructure from sea to shining sea, where we have congestion, where we have bridges falling into our rivers and where we have inadequate infrastructure on which to conduct the business of this country or just get around our congested communities.

So we need a bigger plan, and then we need a way to finance that plan, and I look forward to working with all of the Members in trying to develop that plan and with this administration and the next administration.

□ 1730

So finally, as I close with my initial thoughts, I want to say that our prayers go out to the people of Minnesota, especially the families of those affected by this tragedy. And I pledge from our side of the aisle again to work with every Member in Congress and with the folks in Minnesota to bring things back to regular order there.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Minneapolis (Mr. ELLISON).

Mr. ELLISON. Mr. Speaker, let me first thank the distinguished chairman of the Transportation Committee and also thank all the members of the Minneapolis delegation and every single Member of this esteemed body. This is the greatest deliberative body in the world and in the history of the world. And the evidence of that is that not only, not only does this body thoroughly debate issues, but when tragedy strikes one, people respond in the most humanitarian way. Even though we have strong points of difference of opinion, when tragedy strikes America, we have no Republicans, we have no Democrats. We just have Members of Congress who are responsive to the people of this country.

So, Mr. Chair, I want to thank you for your bold, decisive action. I want to thank all the members of the community in Minnesota who have responded, not only the official responders but the good Samaritans as well. And let me urge every Member to support this most important measure that will restore our country.

But, again, it is the tip of the iceberg. We need a new national commitment to the infrastructure of this country.

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the Republican subcommittee leader on the Highways Subcommittee in the House of Representatives, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN).

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Florida, Ranking

Member MICA, for yielding me this time.

I rise in strong support of this bill, offered by our distinguished chairman of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, my good friend (Mr. OBERSTAR), along with my good friend (Mr. MICA).

Our condolences, in fact the condolences of the entire Nation, go out to the people of Minnesota who were affected by this terrible tragedy.

And I want to recognize Mr. OBERSTAR's leadership and his efforts to provide an immediate response to this incident. Less than 18 hours after the I-35W bridge collapsed into the Mississippi River, Mr. OBERSTAR introduced this bill, H.R. 3311.

This bill authorizes funding to help the Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area get back on its feet. It authorizes \$250 million from the Federal Highway Administration's Emergency Relief Program for the repair and reconstruction of the I-35W bridge that collapsed Wednesday night.

Yesterday, the Secretary of Transportation, Mary Peters, went to Minneapolis, visited the site, and immediately made available \$5 million to pay for traffic-flow adjustments and debris removal associated with this disaster. But this bill takes the first step in providing funding to repair and rebuild this bridge.

While we will not know for several months the final cost to repair and rebuild the I-35W bridge, this bill demonstrates the House's support and certainly the strong commitment from our committee to rebuild this bridge and restore some sense of normalcy to the Minneapolis-St. Paul region.

Mr. Speaker, there was a column in The Washington Post today that repeated some of the statistics you have just heard from the gentleman from Georgia about the number of deficient bridges, but this columnist also said this: "It's unrealistic to think this disaster is going to spur the Nation to seriously address all its infrastructure problems. We'll talk about the issue for a while, then go out and buy another TV. But we can, and should, at least do a more rigorous inventory and identify the structures that pose the most peril. Yes, it's boring stuff to even think about. But just look at the alternative."

Those are very true words, Mr. Speaker, and I pledge the support of our subcommittee and to work with all the leadership on our committee to not do what this columnist has said and just forget about this or move on to something else too quickly. We owe that to the people of Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. MCCOLLUM).

Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Chair, 2 days ago my daughter did have a best friend who was crossing the Mississippi River. She

crossed long before the bridge collapsed. Only 2 days ago the world witnessed the collapse of a massive bridge that crosses the Mississippi River, America's heartland.

The world is now witnessing America's heroism, our first responders, our community leaders, and all of our citizens coming together to rescue victims, to heal the injured, and to mourn those lost. As of today, we know more than 130 people have been treated for injuries, 5 individuals have lost their lives, including 2 of my constituents.

I would like to extend my deepest sympathies to the families of the known victims: Sherry Lou Engebretsen of Shoreview, Patrick Holmes of Mounds View, Julia Blackhawk of Savage, and Artemeeo Trinidad-Meena of Minneapolis.

Minneapolis and my home of St. Paul, we are the Twin Cities. Together our cities are united, along with all of our surrounding communities, in responding to this disaster and addressing the massive redistribution of traffic to meet the needs of commuters and businesses as a result of the bridge collapse.

My dear friend from Minneapolis, Congressman Keith Ellison, has my full support as our communities work together to heal and rebuild. The people of Minneapolis are fortunate to have Congressman ELLISON working for them, and we are all proud to stand with him, as his constituents are.

Minnesota is also blessed to have Chairman OBERSTAR leading the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee in the House. Chairman OBERSTAR is leading this bill and will lead our Nation forward.

Minnesotans are facing the pain, the loss, and the immense transportation challenges resulting from this bridge collapse. But every American in every State now feels an unavoidable fear about everyday risks. This week the phrase "structurally deficient" became part of our Nation's vocabulary. This week millions of Americans use bridges that have been deemed structurally deficient or, even worse, functionally obsolete. Imagine trusting your family's safety and well-being to a bridge that is "functionally obsolete."

American families should not have to worry about this. Passage of this bill will do one small step in rebuilding and uniting a community and a State, but we must make sure that every American family feels safe.

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the distinguished former Chair of the T&I Committee and the senior Republican on the T&I Committee, Transportation and Infrastructure, the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG).

(Mr. YOUNG of Alaska asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I first want to congratulate the chairman, Mr. OBERSTAR, and the Minnesota delegation in expediting this process

with the leadership of Mr. MICA and the leadership of both sides.

I don't do this often when I say I told you so. As chairman, with Mr. OBERSTAR, we tried to put the money in to identify the weaknesses of the bridges and to repair them, and we were unsuccessful. We ended up with a \$286 billion bill instead of a \$375 billion bill.

Mr. and Mrs. America, I believe it is time for us to wake up. We have to repair our outdated infrastructure, especially our bridges. You have heard statistics, 11,000 and on and on, how many are deficient. But there are about 500 in the same shape as the bridge in Minnesota right now that are a potential death trap to constituencies.

We have to, as a Congress, grasp this problem and, yes, lo and behold, I would even suggest fund this problem with a tax. May the sky not fall on me, but with a tax. Make it a 3-year tax. Make it a 5-cent tax, and they will say we can't do that. But I would suggest respectfully that the American people will understand the importance if we fund it and if we address the issue of the bridges. We should do this.

And maybe this is a wake-up call, and I hope The Post is wrong, that we all don't go back to sleep and watch football this fall and forget this tragic accident, because if we do so, then we are not fulfilling our obligation and our duty.

So I stand here before you today saying I told you so. But I am also saying let's act as we should to protect our people in every one of our States.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 10 seconds.

I want to thank the gentleman from Alaska for his leadership on SAFETEA-LU and for the participation we enjoyed together in crafting that and previous legislation. I thank him for his comments, with which I concur.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the Speaker, the gentleman from California.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I thank you, Mr. OBERSTAR, you and Mr. MICA, for your leadership in bringing this important legislation to the floor in such an expeditious manner so we can remove all doubt in anyone's mind in Minnesota that we are there for them.

A disaster of this kind, I know, coming from California where we have had our earthquakes and others coming from places that had been struck by one disaster or another, that people wonder if the compact between themselves and the government is real, and today you are telling them that it is so. We can extend all of the sympathy in our hearts to the people who have lost their loved ones or who have been injured or have just been struck by the tragedy in such an extraordinary way, but we also have to not only extend compassion but present assistance. And for that I want to thank you Mr. OBERSTAR, and Mr. WALZ, Congresswoman

McCOLLUM, Mr. ELLISON. My sympathy to you and your constituents for all that you are suffering, Mr. PETERSON, as well from the State of Minnesota and our Republican colleagues from the State of Minnesota as well.

Sometimes in the course of events, there comes a coming together of a person and an event that is almost God given. And I think that is this case, Mr. OBERSTAR. No one in the country knows more than you do about the infrastructure of our country, the needs that we have out there, and the solutions that are the best ones. We are sad that your State was stricken, but maybe it is fortuitous for the country because it hit home for you. The spotlight is on your State. The spotlight is on your committee as we reach out with this \$250 million for the highway emergency fund. I think that the opportunity that is there and the knowledge, wisdom, solutions that you know better than anyone will serve our country very well.

I really appreciated the remarks of the gentleman from Alaska. We do have to make an investment in our infrastructure. In this case, no maintenance is the most expensive maintenance, as the people in Minnesota found out as some of their loved ones paid with their lives. So we have to figure out a way to pay as we go, no deficit spending, but understand that a capital budget is necessary to invest in the infrastructure of our country. It is what we owe the American people. It is about our environment, by relieving congestion. It is about quality time for families to spend less time on the roads. And as we learned, of course, and always knew but what was driven home in Minnesota, it is about the safety of our people.

Imagine, to be a mom or dad and to have a loved one leave home, a husband or wife, sister or brother, leave home in the morning or sometime during the day, of all the things you can protect your children from, of all the anticipation that you can have, you would never think, What if the bridge goes down? We want to remove that fear from America's families.

□ 1745

I know, Mr. OBERSTAR, that you are in a position to do so. I'm sure you will let us know how we can all help. And, Mr. MICA, you as well. This is bringing us together this evening in a very special way. I hope it is a comfort to the families who lost their loved ones that so many people in our country feel this as a personal loss and are praying for them at this very difficult time.

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2½ minutes to probably one of the most capable and compassionate Members of the House I know and the senior Republican of the Minnesota delegation, the gentleman, Mr. RAMSTAD.

Mr. RAMSTAD. I thank the distinguished ranking member, my friend, for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, no Minnesotan will ever forget August 1, 2007. No Minnesotan will ever forget the day the I-35W bridge collapsed into the Mississippi River. No Minnesotan will forget the tragic loss of life, the serious injuries, and the incredible devastation caused by the falling eight-lane bridge. Our thoughts and prayers are with the victims, the survivors and their families as well as the brave first responders who have worked night and day on rescue and recovery operations.

My special thanks go out to the firefighters, the law enforcement personnel, the EMS personnel as well as the Minnesota National Guard and countless Good Samaritans for their heroic rescue and recovery efforts.

A special thanks, Mr. Speaker, to Governor Pawlenty for his great leadership as well as Hennepin County sheriff Rich Stanek, Minneapolis mayor R.T. Rybak, Representative KEITH ELLISON, and the rest of our Minnesota congressional delegation who have come together. I want to particularly thank the dean of our delegation, Chairman JIM OBERSTAR, for his extraordinary leadership in moving this delegation bill before the House today.

Mr. Speaker, I respectfully ask all of our colleagues for their overwhelming bipartisan support to pass this crucial bill tonight so we can authorize funds for emergency repairs and reconstruction of the I-35 bridge that collapsed last Wednesday. Also, Mr. Speaker, we need the funds for much-needed emergency relief as well.

At this time of great need, Mr. Speaker, the good people of Minnesota are very grateful. We thank all of you for your support. We thank the Nation for their thoughts and prayers. We thank God that we live in a country where we can come together to help each other at our time of greatest need.

Mr. OBERSTAR. I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. WALZ).

Mr. WALZ of Minnesota. I thank the distinguished gentleman, my fellow Minnesotan, the chairman of Transportation, and, as the Speaker of the House so aptly put, no one in this country knows more about this issue. If there's anyone that comes close, it's the distinguished ranking member from Florida, a gentleman that as sitting on the Transportation Committee, I've come to see the wisdom of his words and the commitment to this country's infrastructure. So I think the Speaker of the House is right, two gentlemen that are showing incredible leadership on this and that our Nation should feel incredibly proud to have you there. I thank you both.

A special thank you to all my colleagues in this House. The citizens of Minnesota in responding to this have witnessed something that I think most of us here should be incredibly proud of. In less than 48 hours of this tragedy, this body came together, crafted a piece of legislation to provide relief,

and is prepared tonight to deliver that forward to them. To the people who are out there, those citizens, those first responders, our elected officials, from Governor Pawlenty to Mayor Rybak and right down the line have been there working together, showing that this great Nation when we put our mind to it and come together to relieve the suffering of one another can get exactly that done.

It's with a heavy heart that all of us are here, but it's one of optimism and forward-looking that we will address the needs of Minnesota, and, as the distinguished gentleman from Alaska so aptly put, we're prepared to make sure that this never happens again and another family never has to find out that a bridge collapsed as their family members were coming home.

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2½ minutes to another outstanding Member of the Minnesota delegation, Mr. KLINE.

Mr. KLINE of Minnesota. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I want to add my thanks to all of our colleagues here in the House, the Minnesota delegation certainly, and, of course, as Mr. RAMSTAD said, to our dean, the chairman of the Transportation Committee, Mr. OBERSTAR.

While reports continue to be updated due to the ongoing recovery operations, the number of victims is already shocking to us in Minnesota. But these numbers are not simply statistics that might roll off the tongue as a footnote to a tragedy which Governor Tim Pawlenty accurately described as, quote, a catastrophe of historic proportions for Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, these numbers are people. These numbers are the family, friends and neighbors who were simply going home to their loved ones after what appeared to be just another workday. Among the deceased is a mother of two from Savage, Minnesota, in my congressional district, and my heart and prayers go to her family and to all the victims.

Although this is a time of sorrow for many, there are countless stories emerging already about the generosity and compassion of the citizens of Minnesota. From organizing blood drives and volunteers, to caring for the needs of the recovery workers, Minnesotans are going above and beyond the call of duty.

Mr. Speaker, as the citizens of Minnesota have come together during this difficult time, my colleagues in the Minnesota delegation and I remain committed to helping restore the I-35W bridge. Together, we're working to provide the Federal resources necessary to recover from this tragedy, and the fine effort brought forward by our chairman, Mr. OBERSTAR, putting forth \$250 million is so important to us in Minnesota.

In the wake of this disaster, it is difficult to imagine when all the questions will be answered, but the day will come when recovery efforts will be complete, investigations will conclude,

and eventually a new I-35 bridge will reunite the banks of the Mississippi River.

Mr. Speaker, again our thoughts and prayers continue to be with the victims and their families and with all Minnesotans as we recover and rebuild. Again, I want to thank the gentleman, the chairman, Mr. OBERSTAR, for authoring this legislation.

Mr. OBERSTAR. I would like to inquire how much time remains on both sides.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Minnesota has 5½ minutes remaining. The gentleman from Florida has 7 minutes remaining.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin, our neighboring State (Mr. KIND).

Mr. KIND. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, 2 days ago our Nation watched with shock and horror as the I-35 bridge collapsed into the Mississippi River in Minneapolis. Many of the residents of my congressional district in western Wisconsin make a daily commute to their jobs in the twin cities. Many of them over this very bridge. Their safety and the safety of all of our residents is our utmost concern. Our thoughts and prayers go out this evening to the victims of that great tragedy along with their families and the community.

But at moments of great tragedy, Mr. Speaker, there are also moments of great triumph, of strangers coming to the aid of strangers, the first responders answering that emergency call, health care providers administering first aid and taking care of the injured during this great tragedy. And now it's our turn. It's our turn as a Nation. It's our turn as a Congress to come together and make sure we pass this authorization for the appropriation of funds so we can begin rebuilding this important bridge but also help the community rebuild and to ensure that this tragedy is never repeated anywhere else throughout the country.

I commend the leadership of the Transportation Committee, the chairman and the ranking member, the members of the committee, but especially the Minnesota delegation for how they've been able to rally amongst themselves but also to get this body to come together during this time of crucial need to do the right thing, step up and to assume our responsibility as a great Nation and come to the aid of those who have suffered during this tragedy.

I encourage my colleagues to support this measure.

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the newest Member of the Minnesota delegation, a rising star in Congress, and the people of Minnesota are very fortunate to have her here at this time (Mrs. BACHMANN).

Mrs. BACHMANN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

In what feels now like a lifetime ago but was in fact only 2 days ago, on August 1, the world changed forever for the people of our State of Minnesota. Our people witnessed an event so unlikely, the sudden and complete collapse of nearly 2,000 feet of eight lanes of highway, propelling nearly 50 cars in midair for a horrific 60-foot plunge into the currents of the Mississippi River. An event so unlikely that we in Minnesota collectively remain shocked and filled with sorrow, knowing the inevitable sad news that is yet to come once our heroic first responders have freed our fellow Americans who even now as we stand here remain trapped underwater.

Minnesota needs the help and the prayers of all Americans and we appreciate the overwhelming support in our time of need. I know I speak for my husband Marcus and myself. We offer our deepest sympathies, as does everyone in our delegation, to the family and the friends of those who were killed.

Mr. Speaker, America believes in extending a helping hand to people who are in trouble due to no fault of their own, and I want to assure the residents of Minnesota today that we will have help in cleaning up and rebuilding. We will have help until the job is done. Because Congress understands, Republicans, Democrats, we're all Americans in this and we understand that this is not just an emergency for a day or for a week. We will provide the support and the work that is necessary to rebuild the lives and the communities that were damaged until this tragedy is over. And that is what makes America so great.

This bill is just our first step toward recovery. I thank Chairman OBERSTAR for his brilliant work, working around the clock to bring this to the floor. It's inspiring the way so many have come together and worked together over these last few days.

I join my colleagues from Minnesota, a great State that each one of us loves so much, in requesting your support to rebuild this bridge. Once again, I know we can count on you, the Members of this great deliberative body, to rebuild the great city of Minneapolis and again to make it whole.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. KAGEN), a member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

Mr. KAGEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 3311, and let's build that bridge together. This is an emergency resolution, to repair and reconstruct a functionally obsolete bridge, the I-35, which spanned two peoples, brought two peoples together, across a divide.

And much in the same way, isn't it time that we begin to work together here in Congress? And by working together we will not just build a bridge across a divide but build a bridge between the parties which come in our



land may feel are also functionally obsolete.

□ 1800

Here in Congress we can build a bridge together, and while we're at it, let's build a better Nation together as well. Because it's not about the party you're in, it's about doing the Nation's business and building a Nation for all of us.

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I'm pleased to yield 3 minutes to one of the most distinguished and senior Members, not only in Congress, but the senior member of the Florida delegation, former chairman of the Appropriations Committee, Mr. YOUNG, my friend.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from Florida for yielding the time to me.

I rise in strong support of the legislation to provide relief in response to the tragedy surrounding the collapse of Interstate 35W Bridge spanning the Mississippi River in Minneapolis.

The people in my area of Florida remember this type of grief, and we share the grief of the people of Minnesota. It was during a violent storm at 7:38 a.m. the morning of May 9, 1980, that a freighter, the *Summit Venture*, slammed into the Sunshine Skyway Bridge which spans Tampa Bay to connect my district to Manatee County in the south, across Tampa Bay. Thirty-five people in their vehicles fell more than 1,200 feet into the waters of Tampa Bay that morning, fell to their deaths.

The Sunshine Skyway is a Florida landmark. The scenes of the mangled bridge missing 1,260 feet of the center span of the southbound lanes of the bridge was a daily reminder of the tragedy, and we remember, and we remember for the people of Minnesota.

Only two people survived the accident in Florida, one whose car skidded to a halt at the bridge's edge and the other who survived his pick-up truck's fall into the water and swam to safety.

For 7 years, the damaged span stood as a constant reminder. Congress, however, began the healing process very shortly after that tragedy, as we do today for the Minnesota tragedy.

I thank and compliment and commend Chairman OBERSTAR and Mr. MICA, my good friend and colleague from Florida, who worked so hard on all of these issues and for moving this legislation quickly in a bipartisan way to bring support for the people of Minnesota.

The House responded to my request for funding to help rebuild the Sunshine Skyway Bridge quickly in the same type of fashion. So, as I said, we remember and we share the grief that you suffer today because we went through it back in 1980; and this Member stands ready to help in any way that we can to not only pass this authorization bill but to pass the appropriations that go along with it.

I thank my friend, Mr. MICA, for yielding the time to me. He is an outstanding leader in our delegation; and

he does, I think, an exceptional job for all of us.

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire as to how much time is remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Florida has 2 minutes remaining. The gentleman from Minnesota has 2½ minutes remaining.

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I will yield myself the balance of our time.

Mr. Speaker, my colleagues, Mr. OBERSTAR, I thank you for paying attention to the important responsibility you have, not only as Chair of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee but as a good steward for the people of your State in a time of need.

And, you know, it's amazing what we can do in this House. It's absolutely incredible. Mr. YOUNG has been here for many years, and I have always looked up to him as one of our leaders. We started some years ago, senior to me, but I followed his career and what he has been able to do on a bipartisan basis.

And when we do have an emergency, whether it's 9/11 or whether it's a bridge that collapses in Minnesota, it's amazing what this House of Representatives can do when it comes together in a bipartisan fashion. That tragedy just occurred a matter of hours ago, and here we are, in our system, working together, helping those people. We're not going to solve this all by the Federal Government; and, as I said, this is only an authorization. But people are in need, and we came together, as this body is designed to do.

But, as I said, the bridge is just the tip of the iceberg, so to speak. Our Nation's infrastructure is collapsing. Our Nation's infrastructure is obsolete. We have got to come together.

We came together, Mr. OBERSTAR and I, with a Water Resources bill that hadn't been passed in 7 years, but we brought it here, it is now pending final approval, to build the Nation's dams and infrastructure, also important. And we see that if you don't pay now, you will pay later.

So we can do this. We can make the investment to build the infrastructure that makes our economy grow, that makes this a great country and allows free enterprise to give us the great life that we've had in this wonderful country.

So I look forward, Mr. OBERSTAR, to finalizing this with you and helping the people in this time of need and also in taking on a leadership position as we make the investment in our country that is so necessary in our infrastructure.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of our time.

I think the applause on our side for all of the speakers shows the depth of feeling, the depth of appreciation that the Minnesota delegation feels toward each other, toward others in the body

who have spoken tonight, toward our ranking member, Mr. MICA, to whom, once again, I express my appreciation for the responsiveness and to prompt action on this matter.

And to the gentleman from Florida, Mr. YOUNG, I remember so well the Sunshine Skyway Bridge tragedy and later included it in a hearing that then Mr. Clinger, my ranking member on the Investigation and Oversight Subcommittee, held hearings that included that tragedy. I was here to vote on the funding for that restoration of that bridge, and I appreciate the gentleman's recollection.

We will look back, I guess, in a few days, on this moment as a welcome respite from the cacophony of dissidence that we have heard in the last several hours in this body. Unfortunately, tragedy, loss of life and injury has brought us together, but it shows the greatness of this House of Representatives, that it can come together and find common cause and move ahead.

I hope that respite from cacophony will prevail in the other body as we send this legislation forward and that there will not be, as has been threatened, procedural issues raised or jurisdictional matters that may be raised that might deter a provision of this legislation to provide respite from the congestion that will result in the reconstruction of this bridge and that already is occurring in the city of Minneapolis.

The House provided respite for Oakland, San Francisco in the collapse of the 580 and 880 structures just earlier this year, in April. We provide almost identical language and support in this legislation. I just hope the other body will not raise objections and move this legislation forward, because those are relatively minor matters that be can resolved in the management by DOT of that transit language.

I want to thank all our colleagues for the dignity of this discussion tonight and for the support expressed for the people of Minnesota by the rest of the Nation. We thank you, thank all our colleagues, and we ask for a wholehearted vote in support of this legislation.

Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the good people of Minnesota who have banded together to begin the healing process. When that bridge fell, every citizen of my State felt the grief and the pain together. It has certainly been a difficult couple of days for everyone, but I am so proud of the first responders, of the volunteers, and of my colleagues here in the House. I'd like to give a special thanks to Chairman OBERSTAR, for acting so quickly. He has represented Minnesota, and the House, very well. I'd also like to say that Representative ELLISON has done a remarkable job in representing his district during these last 48 hours.

It is a shame that it sometimes takes the worst events to bring out the best in people, but I am so proud of the wonderful actions Minnesotans have taken to help the victims of



the I35W bridge. I think the people involved in the recovery actions have truly demonstrated the incredible character of Minnesota's citizens.

Nothing can replace what was lost on Wednesday. No amount of money will do that. Neither will a new bridge. But this bill is a strong step on the road to healing. Thank you Chairman OBERSTAR, thank you to the members of the Minnesota Delegation and thank you to all my colleagues who have helped support the citizens of my State.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3311, as amended.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on the motion to suspend will be followed by a 5-minute vote on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 421, nays 0, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 819]

YEAS—421

Abercrombie	Buyer	Doyle
Ackerman	Calvert	Drake
Aderholt	Camp (MI)	Dreier
Akin	Campbell (CA)	Duncan
Alexander	Cannon	Edwards
Allen	Cantor	Ehlers
Altmire	Capito	Ellison
Andrews	Capps	Ellsworth
Arcuri	Capuano	Emanuel
Baca	Cardoza	Emerson
Bachmann	Carnahan	Engel
Bachus	Carney	English (PA)
Baird	Carson	Eshoo
Baker	Carter	Etheridge
Baldwin	Castle	Everett
Barrett (SC)	Castor	Fallin
Barrow	Chabot	Farr
Bartlett (MD)	Chandler	Fattah
Barton (TX)	Clay	Ferguson
Bean	Clyburn	Filner
Becerra	Coble	Flake
Berkley	Cohen	Forbes
Berman	Cole (OK)	Fortenberry
Berry	Conaway	Fossella
Biggert	Conyers	Fox
Billbray	Cooper	Frank (MA)
Bilirakis	Costa	Franks (AZ)
Bishop (GA)	Costello	Frelinghuysen
Bishop (NY)	Courtney	Gallely
Blackburn	Cramer	Garrett (NJ)
Blumenauer	Crowley	Gerlach
Blunt	Cubin	Giffords
Boehner	Cuellar	Gilchrest
Bonner	Culberson	Gillibrand
Bono	Cummings	Gillmor
Boozman	Davis (AL)	Gingrey
Boren	Davis (CA)	Gohmert
Boswell	Davis (IL)	Gonzalez
Boucher	Davis, David	Goode
Boustany	Davis, Lincoln	Goodlatte
Boyd (FL)	Davis, Tom	Gordon
Boyd (KS)	Deal (GA)	Granger
Brady (PA)	DeFazio	Graves
Brady (TX)	DeGette	Green, Al
Braley (IA)	Delahunt	Green, Gene
Brown (GA)	DeLauro	Grijalva
Brown (SC)	Dent	Gutierrez
Brown, Corrine	Diaz-Balart, L.	Hall (NY)
Brown-Waite,	Diaz-Balart, M.	Hall (TX)
Ginny	Dicks	Hare
Buchanan	Dingell	Harman
Burgess	Doggett	Hastert
Burton (IN)	Donnelly	Hastings (FL)
Butterfield	Doolittle	Hastings (WA)

Heller	McDermott	Sánchez, Linda
Hensarling	McGovern	T.
Herger	McHenry	Sanchez, Loretta
Herseeth Sandlin	McHugh	Sarbanes
Higgins	McIntyre	Saxton
Hill	McKeon	Schakowsky
Hinchev	McMorris	Schiff
Hinojosa	Rodgers	Schmidt
Hirono	McNerney	Schwartz
Hobson	McNulty	Scott (GA)
Hodes	Meek (FL)	Scott (VA)
Hoekstra	Meeks (NY)	Sensenbrenner
Holden	Melancon	Serrano
Holt	Mica	Sessions
Honda	Michaud	Sestak
Hooley	Miller (FL)	Shadegg
Hoyer	Miller (MI)	Shays
Hulshof	Miller (NC)	Shea-Porter
Hunter	Miller, Gary	Sherman
Inglis (SC)	Miller, George	Shimkus
Inslee	Mitchell	Shuler
Israel	Mollohan	Shuster
Issa	Moore (KS)	Simpson
Jackson (IL)	Moore (WI)	Sires
Jackson-Lee	Moran (KS)	Skelton
(TX)	Moran (VA)	Slaughter
Jefferson	Murphy (CT)	Smith (NE)
Jindal	Murphy, Patrick	Smith (NJ)
Johnson (GA)	Murphy, Tim	Smith (TX)
Johnson (IL)	Murtha	Smith (WA)
Johnson, E. B.	Musgrave	Snyder
Jones (NC)	Myrick	Solis
Jones (OH)	Nadler	Souder
Jordan	Napolitano	Space
Kagen	Neal (MA)	Spratt
Kanjorski	Neugebauer	Stark
Kaptur	Nunes	Stearns
Keller	Oberstar	Stupak
Kennedy	Obey	Sullivan
Kildee	Oliver	Sutton
Kilpatrick	Ortiz	Tancredo
Kind	Pallone	Tanner
King (IA)	Pascarell	Tauscher
King (NY)	Pastor	Taylor
Kingston	Payne	Terry
Kirk	Pearce	Thompson (CA)
Klein (FL)	Pence	Thompson (MS)
Kline (MN)	Perlmutter	Thornberry
Knollenberg	Peterson (MN)	Tiahrt
Kucinich	Peterson (PA)	Tiberi
Kuhl (NY)	Petri	Tierney
LaHood	Pickering	Towns
Lamborn	Pitts	Turner
Lampson	Platts	Udall (CO)
Langevin	Poe	Udall (NM)
Lantos	Pomeroy	Upton
Larsen (WA)	Porter	Van Hollen
Larson (CT)	Price (GA)	Velázquez
Latham	Price (NC)	Visclosky
LaTourette	Przye (OH)	Walberg
Lee	Putnam	Walden (OR)
Levin	Radanovich	Walsh (NY)
Lewis (GA)	Rahall	Walz (MN)
Lewis (KY)	Ramstad	Wamp
Linder	Rangel	Wasserman
Lipinski	Regula	Schultz
LoBiondo	Rehberg	Waters
Loebsack	Reichert	Watson
Lofgren, Zoe	Renzi	Watt
Lowe	Reyes	Waxman
Lucas	Reynolds	Weiner
Lungren, Daniel	Rodriguez	Welch (VT)
E.	Rogers (AL)	Weldon (FL)
Lynch	Rogers (KY)	Weller
Mack	Rogers (MI)	Westmoreland
Mahoney (FL)	Rohrabacher	Wexler
Maloney (NY)	Ros-Lehtinen	Whitfield
Manzullo	Roskam	Wicker
Marchant	Ross	Wilson (NM)
Markey	Rothman	Wilson (OH)
Marshall	Roybal-Allard	Wilson (SC)
Matheson	Royce	Wolf
Matsui	Ruppersberger	Woolsey
McCarthy (CA)	Rush	Wu
McCarthy (NY)	Ryan (OH)	Wynn
McCauley (TX)	Ryan (WI)	Yarmuth
McCollum (MN)	Salazar	Young (AK)
McCotter	Sali	Young (FL)
McCrery		

NOT VOTING—11

Bishop (UT)	Davis (KY)	Johnson, Sam
Clarke	Davis, Jo Ann	Lewis (CA)
Cleaver	Feeney	Paul
Crenshaw	Hayes	

□ 1830

Mr. HALL of Texas, Mrs. CUBIN, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr.

SALI changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 819, I was unavoidably detained dealing with a serious health issue with my ill mother who is being prepared for movement to a long-term care facility; had I been present, I would have voted “yea.”

## THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 216, nays 199, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 820]

YEAS—216

Abercrombie	Dingell	Lantos
Ackerman	Doggett	Larsen (WA)
Allen	Donnelly	Larson (CT)
Andrews	Doyle	Lee
Arcuri	Edwards	Levin
Baca	Ellison	Lewis (GA)
Baird	Ellsworth	Lipinski
Baldwin	Emanuel	Loebsack
Barrow	Engel	Lofgren, Zoe
Bean	Eshoo	Lowey
Becerra	Etheridge	Lynch
Berkley	Farr	Mahoney (FL)
Berman	Fattah	Maloney (NY)
Berry	Filner	Markey
Bishop (GA)	Frank (MA)	Matheson
Bishop (NY)	Giffords	Matsui
Blumenauer	Gillibrand	McCormack (MN)
Boren	Gonzalez	McDermott
Boswell	Green, Al	McGovern
Boucher	Green, Gene	McIntyre
Boyd (FL)	Grijalva	McNerney
Boyd (KS)	Gutierrez	McNulty
Brady (PA)	Hall (NY)	Meek (FL)
Braley (IA)	Hare	Meeks (NY)
Brown, Corrine	Harman	Melancon
Butterfield	Hastings (FL)	Michaud
Capps	Herseeth Sandlin	Miller (NC)
Capuano	Higgins	Miller, George
Cardoza	Hill	Mitchell
Carnahan	Hinchev	Mollohan
Carson	Hinojosa	Moore (KS)
Castle	Hirono	Moore (WI)
Castor	Hodes	Moran (VA)
Chandler	Holden	Murphy (CT)
Clay	Holt	Murphy, Patrick
Cleaver	Honda	Murtha
Clyburn	Hooley	Nadler
Cohen	Hoyer	Napolitano
Conyers	Inslee	Neal (MA)
Cooper	Israel	Oberstar
Costa	Jackson (IL)	Obey
Costello	Jackson-Lee	Oliver
Courtney	(TX)	Ortiz
Cramer	Johnson (GA)	Pallone
Crowley	Johnson (IL)	Pastor
Cuellar	Johnson, E. B.	Payne
Cummings	Jones (OH)	Perlmutter
Davis (AL)	Kagen	Pomeroy
Davis (CA)	Kaptur	Price (NC)
Davis (IL)	Kennedy	Rahall
Davis, Lincoln	Kildee	Rangel
DeFazio	Kilpatrick	Reyes
DeGette	Kind	Rodriguez
Delahunt	Klein (FL)	Ross
DeLauro	Lampson	Rothman
Dicks	Langevin	Roybal-Allard

Ruppersberger	Sires	Velázquez
Ryan (OH)	Skelton	Visclosky
Salazar	Slaughter	Walz (MN)
Sánchez, Linda	Smith (WA)	Wasserman
T.	Snyder	Schultz
Sanchez, Loretta	Solis	Waters
Sarbanes	Space	Watson
Schakowsky	Spratt	Watt
Schiff	Sutton	Waxman
Schwartz	Tanner	Weiner
Scott (GA)	Tauscher	Welch (VT)
Scott (VA)	Taylor	Wexler
Serrano	Thompson (MS)	Wilson (OH)
Sestak	Tierney	Woolsey
Shea-Porter	Udall (CO)	Wu
Sherman	Udall (NM)	Wynn
Shuler	Van Hollen	Yarmuth

## NAYS—199

Aderholt	Garrett (NJ)	Pearce
Akin	Gerlach	Pence
Alexander	Gilchrest	Peterson (MN)
Altmire	Gillmor	Petri
Bachmann	Gingrey	Pickering
Bachus	Gohmert	Pitts
Baker	Goode	Platts
Barrett (SC)	Goodlatte	Poe
Bartlett (MD)	Granger	Porter
Barton (TX)	Graves	Price (GA)
Biggert	Hall (TX)	Pryce (OH)
Bilbray	Hastert	Putnam
Bilirakis	Heller	Radanovich
Blackburn	Hensarling	Ramstad
Boehner	Herger	Regula
Bonner	Hobson	Rehberg
Bono	Hoekstra	Reichert
Boozman	Hulshof	Renzi
Boustany	Hunter	Reynolds
Brady (TX)	Inglis (SC)	Rogers (AL)
Broun (GA)	Issa	Rogers (KY)
Brown (SC)	Jindal	Rogers (MI)
Brown-Waite,	Jones (NC)	Rohrabacher
Ginny	Jordan	Ros-Lehtinen
Buchanan	Kanjorski	Roskam
Burgess	Keller	Royce
Burton (IN)	King (IA)	Ryan (WI)
Buyer	King (NY)	Sali
Calvert	Kingston	Saxton
Camp (MI)	Kirk	Schmidt
Campbell (CA)	Kline (MN)	Sensenbrenner
Cannon	Knollenberg	Sessions
Cantor	Kucinich	Shadegg
Capito	Kuhl (NY)	Shays
Carney	Lamborn	Shimkus
Carter	Latham	Shuster
Chabot	LaTourette	Simpson
Coble	Lewis (KY)	Smith (NE)
Cole (OK)	Linder	Smith (NJ)
Conaway	LoBiondo	Smith (TX)
Cubin	Lucas	Souder
Culberson	Lungren, Daniel	Stearns
Davis (KY)	E.	Stupak
Davis, David	Mack	Sullivan
Davis, Tom	Manzullo	Tancredo
Deal (GA)	Marchant	Terry
Dent	Marshall	Thompson (CA)
Diaz-Balart, L.	McCarthy (CA)	Thornberry
Diaz-Balart, M.	McCarthy (NY)	Tiahrt
Doolittle	McCaul (TX)	Tiberi
Drake	McCotter	Turner
Dreier	McCrery	Upton
Duncan	McHenry	Walberg
Ehlers	McHugh	Walden (OR)
Emerson	McKeon	Walsh (NY)
English (PA)	McMorris	Wamp
Everett	Rodgers	Weldon (FL)
Fallin	Mica	Weiler
Feeney	Miller (FL)	Westmoreland
Ferguson	Miller (MI)	Whitfield
Flake	Miller, Gary	Wicker
Forbes	Moran (KS)	Wilson (NM)
Fortenberry	Murphy, Tim	Wilson (SC)
Fossella	Musgrave	Wolf
Fox	Myrick	Young (AK)
Franks (AZ)	Neugebauer	Young (FL)
Frelinghuysen	Nunes	
Galleghy	Pascarell	

## NOT VOTING—17

Bishop (UT)	Hastings (WA)	Paul
Blunt	Hayes	Peterson (PA)
Clarke	Jefferson	Rush
Crenshaw	Johnson, Sam	Stark
Davis, Jo Ann	LaHood	Towns
Gordon	Lewis (CA)	

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). Members are advised 2 minutes remain on this vote.

□ 1839

So the Journal was approved.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

## QUESTION OF THE PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. BOEHNER. Madam Speaker, I have a privileged resolution at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. TAUSCHER). The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 611

Whereas on November 8, 2006, Speaker-Elect Nancy Pelosi said “we will make this the most honest, ethical and open Congress in history.”;

Whereas on November 16, 2006, Speaker-Elect Nancy Pelosi said “This leadership team will create the most honest, most open, and most ethical Congress in history.”;

Whereas on January 4, 2007, Majority Leader Steny Hoyer said “As we open this new chapter in American history—an era in which we will seek to elevate results over rhetoric and put progress before partisanship—we will affirm our commitment to transparency, accountability and civility, which should be the hallmarks of this great institution.”;

Whereas on January 4, 2007, Majority Leader Steny Hoyer said “the Members of this House will ensure the integrity of this institution when we conduct ourselves with integrity and hold accountable those who fail to abide by these rules and the highest ethical standards.”;

Whereas on December 8, 2006, Majority Whip-Elect James Clyburn said “Democrats will exercise better leadership in the new Congress and work to raise the standard of ethics in this body.”;

Whereas on August 1, 2007, the Majority Leader Steny Hoyer said “What is not fair, from our perspective, is to simply disallow the House to proceed to do its business, to have its disagreements, to make its votes, to express its will”;

Whereas the Speaker, as the presiding officer, is supposed to be the fair and impartial arbiter of the proceedings of the House, held to the highest ethical standards in deciding the various questions as they arise with impartiality and courtesy toward all Members, regardless of party affiliation;

Whereas the Members, as duly elected under Article I, section 2 of the Constitution of the United States, represent the people of the United States by casting their votes in the U.S. House of Representatives;

Whereas the Clerk of the House has the specific responsibility of accurately taking and tallying votes of the Members and preserving the records thereof;

Whereas on the evening of August 2, 2007, the House had under consideration H.R. 3161, a bill making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and Related Agencies;

Whereas following completion of general debate and the reading of the bill for amendment, the gentleman from California (Mr. Lewis) offered a motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions that prohibited any funds in the bill from being used to employ or to provide rental housing assistance to an illegal alien not authorized to receive such assistance under the Immigration and Nationality Act;

Whereas Representative Lewis timely requested the yeas and nays, which once ordered were recorded by electronic device;

Whereas shortly following the expiration of time allotted for the recorded vote, the Chair gavelled the vote closed and announced that the motion had failed by a vote of 214 yeas to 214 nays, while the tally clerk was still processing additional votes through the electronic voting system;

Whereas during said time period, the Majority Leader stated to the Parliamentarian of the House, “We control, not the Parliamentarians.”

Whereas the Chair announced the results of the aforementioned vote after reading the totals from the electronic board to the Chair’s right without the benefit of the written tally customarily provided by the tally clerks;

Whereas a video recording of the proceedings produced by the Office of the Chief Administrative Officer confirms that, while closing the vote, the Chair banged the gavel and spoke over the voice of the House Reading Clerk seated immediately in front of the Speaker’s rostrum, who can clearly be heard attempting to record the vote of another Member;

Whereas contrary to the vote total announced by the Chair, said electronic board, visible to all Members in the Chamber, indicated a final tally of 215 yeas and 213 nays;

Whereas the Majority Leader directed the Chair to reopen the vote, making it possible for Members to change their vote, and thereby altering the outcome;

Whereas several minutes later the Chair again closed the vote and announced that the motion had failed on a vote 212 yeas and 216 nays;

Whereas the Minority Leader immediately directed his staff to gather and review all available records regarding this incident; and

Whereas in the course of such review, the staff discovered that the electronic voting records related to this roll call vote were missing from the electronic voting system and upon inspecting the Clerk’s website, found no information regarding the disposition of the motion to recommit contrary to the long standing customary practice of that office: Now therefore be it

(1) Resolved, That—

The Officers of the House of Representatives are immediately directed to preserve all records, documents, recordings, electronic transmissions, or other material, regardless of form, related to the voting irregularities of August 2, 2007.

(2) there is hereby established a select committee to investigate the voting irregularities of August 2, 2007 (hereinafter referred to as the “select committee”). The select committee shall be comprised of 6 Members, of which 3 Members shall be appointed by the Speaker and 3 by the Minority Leader. The select committee shall—

(A) investigate the circumstances surrounding the record vote requested by the gentleman from California (Mr. Lewis) on the motion to recommit to H.R. 3161, including the Chair’s ruling over the objections of the Parliamentarian;

(B) make an interim report to the House not later than September 30, 2007 and a final report not later than September 15, 2008—

(i) regarding the actions of any Members, officers, or employees of the House engaged in the disenfranchisement of Members in voting on the question; and

(ii) recommending changes to the rules and procedures of the House of Representatives necessary to protect the voting rights of constitutionally elected Members chosen by the people of the United States of America.

(3) The select committee shall have the same powers to obtain testimony and documents pursuant to subpoena as authorized under clause 2(m) of rule XI.

□ 1845

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The resolution presents a question of privilege.

Pursuant to rule IX, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BOEHNER) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) or his designee each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BOEHNER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I think the resolution that I offer outlines pretty clearly the promises that have been made and the promises I believe that have been broken over the course of the last 7 months. What we seek here is to understand exactly what did happen last night and to what extent changes in the rules need to be made to ensure that all Members are treated fairly.

As was stated in the resolution, myself and my colleagues in the minority believe that, in fact, we won the motion to recommit last night. We asked to bring this resolution that a select committee do, in fact, be impaneled, three Members from each side of the aisle to understand clearly what happened, but also to understand whether there are any changes in the rules that need to be made in order to ensure that all Members are treated fairly.

I and others have begun to believe that there's been a pattern of abuse that has occurred over the last several months. In many of these occurrences it appears the Chair is operating on their own, with little regard to the recommendations of the Parliamentarian. The Parliamentarians are here to preserve the precedents of the House and to ensure that all Members are treated fairly.

And as we watched the tape from last night, we watched from activities earlier this week, watched activities, frankly, earlier today that a pattern of activity continues to occur, and I believe that it's important for this select committee that, if it is created, to not only understand what happened last night, but to understand clearly are there any other changes that need to be made to ensure that all Members' voices are, in fact, heard.

We outline a select committee, we outline a timing for an interim report, but it's something that I believe would be in the best interests of the House, and I would urge my colleagues to support the resolution.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, we had a conversation on the floor of the House today with reference to this matter. I introduced a resolution to investigate this matter. The minority leader asked me to withdraw that resolution. I withdrew it.

The minority leader then asked me to have a meeting with himself and Mr. BLUNT, and Mr. CLYBURN attended that meeting. We discussed the incident of last night, we discussed proceeding to do the people's business, and what would be the conduct today.

The minority leader suggested that I have a member of my staff contact a member of his staff to discuss the creation of this select committee. That was just a few hours ago. Those discussions have not begun obviously and may not begin.

The minority leader talks about patterns. I think this is a pattern. I'm deeply disappointed, not by the resolution itself; although, we think the facts that are stated in the resolution are incorrect. I want to tell every Member of this House that I do not believe that there was any wrongdoing by any party yesterday. I do believe that there was a mistake made. I said that this morning. I repeat that this afternoon, and I regret it. I regret it because that mistake, understandably, angered those who perceived themselves disadvantaged by that mistake. I have a disagreement with the conclusion in here that has been again stated by the minority leader that I think would be disproved by any investigation that occurs.

There was never a call of the vote prevailing at 215-213 with a Republican motion to recommit prevailing. There was never a call by the Chair of that vote, period.

I observed, to the minority leader, that for 2 hours and 45 minutes I sat on this floor, actually, I'm not good at sitting on this floor. I walked around and talked to a lot of Members. For 2 hours and 45 minutes, my side was prevailing; not for 5 minutes, not for 2 minutes, not for 1 minute, as was the case last night. For 2 hours and 45 minutes, my side was prevailing, and the vote lasted another 10 minutes. It was referred to on "60 Minutes" last Sunday.

Now, historically, in the last 12 years, let me tell you what my friends' actions would have been on this motion. Immediately you would have moved to table. I do not do that. I do not accept the premises in your resolution, but I welcome the investigation. I applaud coming to the bottom of what happened because I know what happened.

Now, I wasn't looking behind me; I was looking at the Chair. But I've been informed of what happened, and what happened is eight people changed their votes. Three were Republicans, five were Democrats. There were 428 people who voted last night during that series of three votes. Every time the vote was called, 428 people voted. And the Chair called the vote at 214-214, which as all of you know adds up to 428. So every Member of the House had voted. No one was excluded. But some changed their vote on your side, and then some changed their vote on my side. And so the vote ended up and was finally called at 212-216, and we prevailed.

Now, as I said this morning, I understand the anger that existed and the sense of unfairness that was felt because, on the board electronically, when one of the changes came forward switching from one of the 214 to one of the 215 and reducing the 214 to 213, that was immediately reflected on the electronic board as the Speaker was announcing the vote, and so you were angry. I don't blame you. For 2 hours and 45 minutes as we sat on the prevailing side, the winning side, having more votes than your side, the vote was not closed. So I empathize with the sense of anger and frustration that you have.

And so what did I do? I didn't do what one of your former leaders did, just shrugged my shoulders and said, well, that's the way it goes, folks. I went to that rostrum, and I said we ought to vacate this vote and we ought to give everybody a fair shot at making sure the result is what those 428 votes want to do, because I understood that you had a sense of being wronged, and I wanted, to the extent I could, to try to right that wrong.

So I asked unanimous consent that that vote be vacated. There were many objections on your side of the aisle. I'm not sure why. You thought the vote was improperly cast. I know my friend, and everybody knows he's my friend, but we have a deep disagreement on this conclusion. Mr. BLUNT believes that you won 215-213. We were ahead for 2 hours and 45 minutes. We didn't prevail. Why? Because the Speaker did not call the vote, and the Speaker didn't call the vote at the 215-213 margin. He called it at 214-214; you're absolutely right. But then he said, no, I was premature because there were changing votes, and so that vote was not finalized. You're absolutely right. The vote that was finalized was the accurate vote, 212 for your resolution and 216 against your resolution.

Now, one of those 216, of course, was the minority leader. He switched so he could make the motion, I presume, to reconsider, but it was not necessary for him to do that. I wanted, as I said, to try to make this right because, as I said on Tuesday night, and I repeated this morning, I want to try to have a civil relationship.

□ 1900

I work with a lot of you in this House on that side of the aisle. I like a lot of you on that side of the aisle. Some of you I do not know as well as I know others. More importantly than that, this is about my 40th year in legislative office, and I believe that it is important that we say hi to one another, respect one another and have trust in one another.

After you objected to the vacation of the vote, I moved to reconsider the vote, by which we prevailed on your motion to recommit.

I don't know why you didn't vote on that. It passed. We all voted for it on this side. All the Members on this side

voted for it to give you a second chance because you felt the first go-around wasn't fair.

I think it was fair but not appearing so because of the 215-213. Now, this investigation will look into that. As I said, we welcome it. We will not move, therefore, to table.

I have been asked to ask for a unanimous consent to drop all the "whereas" clauses but accept the result. I am not going to do that. Let me tell you why I am not going to do it.

I do not accept those "whereases." I think they are factually inaccurate. They were not reviewed by me, and there has been no meeting of our staffs, I say to my friend, the minority leader, which we discussed at approximately 11:30 this morning.

I withdrew my resolution. My expectation was that the minority leader and I would sit down and our staffs would sit down and discuss this matter and determine how best to investigate this. That's what we discussed. There was no discussion about this resolution coming forward. There was no notice to me that this discussion was going forward; and there was a request to me, which I honored, to withdraw my own resolution offered this morning. I am disappointed.

I am not going to oppose this resolution, and we will have an investigation. We will appoint three on our side, and we will appoint three on your side. We will appoint three fair-minded Members who care about this institution. I hope you will do the same.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BOEHNER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Last night, when the gentleman from New York was in the chair and beginning to call the question and the electronic board moved to 215-213, my observation of the well of the House is that there was no one in the well of the House attempting to vote at that moment. It's why my colleagues and I, many of us, believed that we won. I think it's fair to say, many of my colleagues and I feel as though the vote was taken from us.

I understand the disagreement, and I appreciate the gentleman coming to an agreement on this Select Committee to get to the bottom of it.

But this morning's conversation was, well, we will talk about it. I am sorry, we could be talking about it for months.

I wanted to bring this resolution to the floor tonight so that there could be real action on this issue. We don't want to sit around here for months and months and talk about it and never come to some agreement and it's all over and done with. I think our Members want to get to the bottom of it as quickly as possible, and I am glad that the gentleman has agreed with us.

If the gentleman would like to work out some resolution dividing the question on the resolution before us, I

would be happy to do it. Because at the end of the day, what we want is we want to get to the bottom of what happened and are there any necessary changes that need to be made in order to protect the rights of all Members.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the minority whip, Mr. BLUNT.

Mr. BLUNT. I thank Mr. BOEHNER for yielding; and I also thank my good friend, the majority leader, for being willing to accept this effort to look at the standards of how we do our business in the House.

In fact, I think many of my friends on our side, and obviously your side as well, want to be sure that the work of the House is done in a way that the American people can be proud of.

I think a lot of the problem that we saw last night, to our side, at least, was another indication of deciding that the normal behavior and the normal rules of the House may not apply any more. Last night's vote, I see some of my friends near the front of their House shaking their head, last night's vote is the only vote I am aware of in the House of Representatives in the 10 years and few months that I have been here that the Clerk did not write down a number which is the official end of the vote and hand it to the Speaker.

The Speaker, in fact, is talking over the Clerk while the Clerk is trying to announce votes are being changed.

If any Member on that side or our side, either one, has ever seen a time in the House when a vote was announced or sees one later today where the paper wasn't filled out and you wait for that paper, I would like to know when that was.

You know, as the whip of the House for the last 4 years, the previous two Congresses, I remember many times thinking that I wanted the vote over; and I remember many times thinking the Clerk is writing too slow, the Clerk is turning around too slow, the Speaker is reading the paper too slow, but I don't remember it ever not happening.

If that had happened, we would not have this problem. The vote on the board has nothing to do with the official tally. The Clerk keeps the official tally.

During that vote, someone said to the Parliamentarian, the Parliamentarians don't run the House, the majority does. Well, that's right. The Parliamentarians don't run the House. But the Parliamentarians provide the continuity of how the House is always run.

This is not the great legislative body it is because every Congress decides how they are going to run things. This isn't the great legislative body it is because those of us who, I think, if 78,000 votes in the entire country would have changed would be in the majority or the minority that we have no rights here. This is not the great legislative body it is because the majority just gets to decide.

Now, there are other instances in recent days when we believe the Parliamentarian gave other advice than was

taken. I don't want to create a problem for the Parliamentarian. But I do know that one night this week in debate Members of the House were told that their comments were irrelevant. Now, they might not have been the best comments in the world, they might not have been the most on-target comments in the world, but I never remember anybody in the chair ever before ruling that a Member's comments were irrelevant.

We are not irrelevant here. Just because we are in the minority does not mean we are irrelevant. Just because we have a small difference between our numbers and your numbers doesn't mean we are irrelevant. That doesn't mean that the Speaker can decide to end the votes when they want to, no matter what the traditions have been of the House.

It does mean, when the Speaker ends the vote, whatever the official tally is at that moment, which, by the way, is what the Clerk would write down, should be the official tally.

That's why, I may not be quite to the level of outrage, but that's why I am offended by how that process worked. I have never seen it happen before; I hope to never see it happen again.

If it had happened in the right way, we wouldn't be having this discussion right now. But maybe this discussion also allows us to look at our relationships with each other, our relationship with the Parliamentarian, the job of the Speaker in the chair is to create fairness. It's not to ensure that everything goes so that one side is happy and the other side is not.

I welcome the acceptance of my friend Mr. BOEHNER's resolution by the majority leader and, I assume, the majority. I look forward to the report. I hope this creates a moment when we all begin to think about what we are doing here and how we are doing it and the obligations we owed each other.

This is not a one-sided street. I understand that. Respect for each other, appreciation for each other, respect for the way business has been done here for a long time is an important part of what we all need to work to achieve, and hopefully this helps get that done.

Mr. BOEHNER. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, I want to take the leader up on his offer, and I don't want to argue the facts more than we have done. Mr. BLUNT knows I disagree with the conclusions he has just expressed. We discussed our disagreements in my office just a few hours ago.

I want to take the leader up on his offer. And pursuant to that, I would ask unanimous consent that the Chair be permitted to divide the question of agreeing to House Resolution 611 between agreeing to the resolution and agreeing to the preambles.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOYER. The preambles are your conclusions. I would therefore, with the question divided, I would hope, very frankly, Mr. Leader, as my resolution did, it did not make conclusions. It simply asserted that we ought to look into the matter. Your resolve clause says that. We will support that, but we will not support the conclusions.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BOEHNER. Madam Speaker, I appreciate the work of the majority leader, and for the benefit of all Members basically, the motion that the gentleman offers would strike the "whereases" contained in the resolution and leave the resolved clauses in place.

I appreciate his support and hope this will allow us to move on.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the previous order of the House, the Chair will first put the question on the matter following the resolved clause, followed by putting the question on the preamble.

The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the preamble.

The preamble was not agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1915

# IMPROVING FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE SURVEILLANCE TO DEFEND THE NATION AND THE CONSTITUTION ACT OF 2007

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3356) to amend the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 to establish a procedure for authorizing certain electronic surveillance.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3356

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

## SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Improving Foreign Intelligence Surveillance to Defend the Nation and the Constitution Act of 2007".

## SEC. 2. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this Act is to facilitate the acquisition of foreign intelligence information by providing for the electronic surveillance of persons reasonably believed to be outside the United States pursuant to methodologies proposed by the Attorney General, reviewed by the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court, and applied by the Attorney General without further court approval, unless otherwise required under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.).

## SEC. 3. ADDITIONAL PROCEDURE FOR AUTHORIZING CERTAIN ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 105 the following:

### "CLARIFICATION OF ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE OF PERSONS OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

"SEC. 105A. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, a court order is not required for the acquisition of the contents of any communication between persons that are not located within the United States for the purpose of collecting foreign intelligence information, without respect to whether the communication passes through the United States or the surveillance device is located within the United States.

### "ADDITIONAL PROCEDURE FOR AUTHORIZING CERTAIN ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE

"SEC. 105B. (a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this title, the Attorney General, upon the authorization of the President, may apply to a judge of the court established under section 103(a) for an ex parte order, or an extension of an order, authorizing electronic surveillance for periods of not more than 1 year, for the purpose of acquiring foreign intelligence information, in accordance with this section.

"(b) APPLICATION.—

"(1) SPECIFIC PERSONS AND PLACES NOT REQUIRED.—An application for an order, or extension of an order, submitted under subsection (a) shall not be required to identify—

"(A) the persons, other than a foreign power, against whom electronic surveillance will be directed; or

"(B) the specific facilities, places, premises, or property at which the electronic surveillance will be directed.

"(2) CONTENTS.—An application for an order, or extension of an order, submitted under subsection (a) shall include—

"(A) a statement that the electronic surveillance is directed at persons reasonably believed to be outside the United States;

"(B) the identity of the Federal officer seeking to conduct such electronic surveillance;

"(C) a description of—

"(i) the methods to be used by the Attorney General to determine, during the duration of the order, that there is a reasonable belief that the targets of the electronic surveillance are persons outside the United States; and

"(ii) the procedures to audit the implementation of the methods described in clause (i) to achieve the objective described in that clause;

"(D) a description of the nature of the information sought, including the identity of any foreign power against whom electronic surveillance will be directed; and

"(E) a statement of the means by which the electronic surveillance will be effected and such other information about the surveillance techniques to be used as may be necessary to assess the proposed minimization procedures.

"(c) APPLICATION APPROVAL; ORDER.—

"(1) APPLICATION APPROVAL.—A judge considering an application for an order, or extension of an order, submitted under subsection (a) shall approve such application if the Attorney General certifies in writing under oath, and the judge upon consideration of the application determines, that—

"(A) the acquisition does not constitute electronic surveillance within the meaning of paragraph (1) or (3) of section 101(f);

"(B) the methods described by the Attorney General under subsection (b)(2)(B)(i) are reasonably designed to determine whether the persons are outside the United States;

"(C) a significant purpose of the electronic surveillance is to obtain foreign intelligence information;

"(D) the proposed minimization procedures meet the definition of minimization procedures under section 101(h).

"(2) ORDER.—A judge approving an application pursuant to paragraph (1) shall issue an order that—

"(A) authorizes electronic surveillance as requested, or as modified by the judge;

"(B) requires a communications service provider, custodian, or other person who has the lawful authority to access the information, facilities, or technical assistance necessary to accomplish the electronic surveillance, upon the request of the applicant, to furnish the applicant forthwith with such information, facilities, or technical assistance in a manner that will protect the secrecy of the electronic surveillance and produce a minimum of interference with the services that provider, custodian, or other person is providing the target of electronic surveillance;

"(C) requires such communications service provider, custodian, or other person, upon the request of the applicant, to maintain under security procedures approved by the Attorney General and the Director of National Intelligence any records concerning the acquisition or the aid furnished;

"(D) directs the Federal Government to compensate, at the prevailing rate, a person for providing information, facilities, or assistance pursuant to such order; and

"(E) directs the applicant to follow the minimization procedures as proposed or as modified by the court.

"(3) ASSESSMENT OF COMPLIANCE WITH MINIMIZATION PROCEDURES.—At or before the end of the period of time for which electronic surveillance is approved by an order or an extension under this section, the judge may assess compliance with the minimization procedures by reviewing the circumstances under which information concerning United States persons was acquired, retained, or disseminated.

"(d) GUIDELINES FOR SURVEILLANCE OF UNITED STATES PERSONS.—Not later than 15 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the Attorney General shall establish guidelines that are reasonably designed to ensure that an application is filed under section 104, if otherwise required by this Act, when the Attorney General seeks to initiate electronic surveillance, or continue electronic surveillance that began under this section, of a United States person.

"(e) SUBMISSION OF ORDERS, GUIDELINES, AND AUDITS.—

"(1) ORDERS.—Upon the entry of an order under subsection (c)(2), the Attorney General shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress such order.

"(2) GUIDELINES.—Upon the establishment of the guidelines under subsection (d), the Attorney General shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress and the court established under section 103(a) such guidelines.

"(3) AUDITS.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this section, and every 60 days thereafter until the expiration of all orders issued under this section, the Inspector General of the Department of Justice shall complete an audit on the compliance with the guidelines established under subsection (d) and shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress, the Attorney General, the Director of National Intelligence, and the court established under section 103(a)—

"(A) the results of such audit;

"(B) a list of any targets of electronic surveillance under this section determined to be in the United States; and

"(C) the number of persons in the United States whose communications have been intercepted under this section.

"(f) IMMEDIATE EMERGENCY AUTHORIZATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this title, during the first 15 days following the date of the enactment of this section, upon the authorization of the President, the Attorney General may authorize electronic surveillance without a court order under this title until the date that is 15 days after the date on which the Attorney General authorizes such electronic surveillance if the Attorney General determines—

“(A) that an emergency situation exists with respect to the employment of electronic surveillance to obtain foreign intelligence information before an order authorizing such surveillance can with due diligence be obtained; and

“(B) the electronic surveillance will be directed at persons reasonably believed to be outside the United States.

“(2) PENDING ORDER.—

“(A) INITIAL EXTENSION.—If at the end of the period in which the Attorney General authorizes electronic surveillance under paragraph (1), the Attorney General has submitted an application for an order under subsection (a) but the court referred to in section 103(a) has not approved or disapproved such application, such court may authorize the Attorney General to extend the emergency authorization of electronic surveillance under paragraph (1) for not more than 15 days.

“(B) SUBSEQUENT EXTENSION.—If at the end of the extension of the emergency authorization of electronic surveillance under subparagraph (A) the court referred to in section 103(a) has not approved or disapproved the application referred to in subparagraph (A), such court may authorize the Attorney General to extend the emergency authorization of electronic surveillance under paragraph (1) for not more than 15 days.

“(3) MAXIMUM LENGTH OF AUTHORIZATION.—Notwithstanding paragraphs (1) and (2), in no case shall electronic surveillance be authorized under this subsection for a total of more than 45 days without a court order under this title.

“(4) MINIMIZATION PROCEDURES.—The Attorney General shall ensure that any electronic surveillance conducted pursuant to paragraph (1) or (2) is in accordance with minimization procedures that meet the definition of minimization procedures in section 101(h).

“(5) INFORMATION, FACILITIES, AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—Pursuant to an authorization of electronic surveillance under this subsection, the Attorney General may direct a communications service provider, custodian, or other person who has the lawful authority to access the information, facilities, or technical assistance necessary to accomplish such electronic surveillance to—

“(A) furnish the Attorney General forthwith with such information, facilities, or technical assistance in a manner that will protect the secrecy of the electronic surveillance and produce a minimum of interference with the services that provider, custodian, or other person is providing the target of electronic surveillance; and

“(B) maintain under security procedures approved by the Attorney General and the Director of National Intelligence any records concerning the acquisition or the aid furnished.

“(g) PROHIBITION ON LIABILITY FOR PROVIDING ASSISTANCE.—Section 105(i), relating to protection from liability for the furnishing of information, facilities, or technical assistance pursuant to a court order under this Act, shall apply to this section.

“(h) EFFECT OF SECTION ON OTHER AUTHORITIES.—The authority under this section is in addition to the authority to conduct elec-

tronic surveillance under sections 104 and 105.

“(i) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘appropriate committees of Congress’ means—

“(1) the Select Committee on Intelligence and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate; and

“(2) the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives.”.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in the first section of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.) is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 105 the following:

“Sec. 105A. Clarification of electronic surveillance of persons outside the United States.

“Sec. 105B. Additional procedure for authorizing certain electronic surveillance.”.

(c) SUNSET.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), effective on the date that is 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, sections 105A and 105B of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978, as added by subsection (a), are hereby repealed.

(2) EXCEPTION.—Any order under section 105B of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978, as added by this Act, in effect on such date that is 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, shall continue in effect until the date of the expiration of such order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SMITH) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Texas, SILVESTRE REYES, chairman of the Committee on Intelligence, and ask unanimous consent that he be allowed to control that time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

There probably is no Member in this body who has a greater concern about civil rights and civil liberties than this Member. It is a cause I have worked on for all of my years in this body, and it is one that goes to the very heart of the protections provided under the Constitution and our Bill of Rights.

I am equally sensitive to the need to protect our Nation from terrorism and terrorists. I have chaired recently three classified briefings on this mat-

ter in the last week and have spent the last period of time seeking to forge common ground on this issue.

That is why we are here today, to ensure that our government has the tools it needs to respond to the threat of terrorism, while at the same time respecting our citizens' right to privacy.

That is why the bill before us permits the Attorney General to apply to the FISA court to obtain a basket of warrants for the surveillance aimed outside of the United States. That is why we provide an emergency exception. That is why we specify that foreign-to-foreign communications do not require a court order. These are all changes to current law that will help our Nation respond to the threat of terrorism.

At the same time, however, the legislation is respectful of our civil liberties. That is why we sunset the bill in 4 months, to see if this stop gap approach is working, how it is working, and allow us to gather further information. That is why we require that the court approve international surveillance procedures. That is why we insist on periodic audits. None of these safeguards exist under the current law, and all will serve to protect our precious rights and liberties.

The bill before us today responds to each and every concern raised by the distinguished Director of National Intelligence in our negotiations. In particular, yesterday he asked us to make three changes: expanding the bill to cover foreign intelligence; allowing the administration to approve guidelines for recurring communications; and allowing additional foreign targets to be added to the warrant by the court. I was concerned that some of these changes may have gone too far, but in the spirit of accommodation we made all three changes. Sometimes people simply don't want to accept “yes” for an answer.

I urge every Member in this body to support this important and balanced measure.

Madam Speaker, I include for the RECORD today's New York Times editorial entitled “Stampeding Congress, Again.”

[From the New York Times]

STAMPEDING CONGRESS, AGAIN

Since the 9/11 terrorist attacks, the Bush administration has repeatedly demonstrated that it does not feel bound by the law or the Constitution when it comes to the war on terror. It cannot even be trusted to properly use the enhanced powers it was legally granted after the attacks.

Yet, once again, President Bush has been trying to stampede Congress into a completely unnecessary expansion of his power to spy on Americans. And, hard as it is to believe, Congressional Republicans seem bent on collaborating, while Democrats (who can still be cowed by the White House's with-us-or-against-us baiting) aren't doing enough to stop it.

The fight is over the 1978 Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act, which requires the government to obtain a warrant before eavesdropping on electronic communications that involve someone in the United States. The test is whether there is probably cause



to believe that the person being communicated with is an agent of a foreign power or a terrorist.

Mr. Bush decided after 9/11 that he was no longer going to obey that law. He authorized the National Security Agency to intercept international telephone calls and e-mail messages of Americans and other residents of this country without a court order. He told the public nothing and Congress next to nothing about what he was doing, until *The Times* disclosed the spying in December 2005.

Ever since, the White House has tried to pressure Congress into legalizing Mr. Bush's rogue operation. Most recently, it seized on a secret court ruling that spotlighted a technical way in which the 1978 law has not kept pace with the Internet era.

The government may freely monitor communications when both parties are outside the United States, but must get a warrant aimed at a specific person for communications that originate or end in his country. The *Los Angeles Times* reported yesterday that the court that issues such warrants recently ruled that the law also requires that the government seek such an individualized warrant for purely foreign communications that, nevertheless, move through American data networks.

Instead of asking Congress to address this anachronism, as it should, the White House sought to use it to destroy the 1978 spying law. It proposed giving the attorney general carte blanche to order eavesdropping on any international telephone calls or e-mail messages if he decided on his own that there was a "reasonable belief" that the target of the surveillance was outside the United States. The attorney general's decision would not be subject to court approval or any supervision.

The White House, of course, insisted that Congress must do this right away, before the August recess that begins on Monday—the same false urgency it used to manipulate Congress into passing the Patriot Act without reading it and approving the appalling Military Commissions Act of 2006.

Senator Jay Rockefeller, the chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, offered a sensible alternative law, as did his fellow Democrat, Senator Russ Feingold. In either case, the attorney general would be able to get a broad warrant to intercept foreign communications routed through American networks for a limited period. Then, he would have to justify the spying in court. This fix would have an expiration date so Congress could then dispassionately consider what permanent changes might be needed to FISA.

Congress was debating this issue yesterday, and the final outcome was unclear. But there are very clear lines that must not be crossed.

First, all electronic surveillance of communication that originates or ends in the United States must be subject to approval and review by the FISA court under the 1978 law. (That court, by the way, has rejected only one warrant in the last two years.)

Second, any measure Congress approves now must have a firm expiration date. Closed-door meetings under the pressure of a looming vacation are no place for such serious business.

The administration and its Republican supporters in Congress argue that American intelligence is blinded by FISA and have seized on neatly timed warnings of heightened terrorist activity to scare everyone. It is vital for Americans, especially law-makers, to resist that argument. It is pure propaganda.

This is not, and has never been, a debate over whether the United States should conduct effective surveillance of terrorists and their supporters. It is over whether we are a

nation ruled by law, or the whims of men in power. Mr. Bush faced that choice and made the wrong one. Congress must not follow him off the cliff.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, this bill should be opposed by anyone who wants to protect America from terrorists.

It is a pitiful sight to see the majority denying the Director of National Intelligence the tools he needs to protect our country from terrorist attacks. The director warned Congress that "the House proposal would not allow me to carry out my responsibility to provide warning and to protect the Nation, especially in our heightened threat environment."

According to the Director, the current Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978, or FISA, does not allow the intelligence community to be effective. Specifically, the Director is unable to collect crucial information involving foreign terrorists.

Neither the Constitution nor Federal law restricts the ability of law enforcement or intelligence agents to monitor overseas communications; however, the bill would require the Director to obtain a court order to monitor calls from a foreign country to the United States. For instance, a foreign terrorist in Iraq who calls another terrorist in New York City would require or could require a court order. That jeopardizes American lives.

We are a Nation at war with foreign terrorists who continue to plan deadly attacks against America. We have an urgent need to modernize the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act.

Telecommunications technology has evolved dramatically over the last 30 years. Terrorist tactics are constantly changing in response to our efforts to disrupt their plots, and essential tools that we use must be modernized to keep up with this changing environment.

The safety of Americans depends on action by Congress. Al Qaeda recently released a video promising a big surprise in coming weeks. This threat, along with other activity, has heightened the concern among our intelligence agencies. Unfortunately, this bill fails to provide the fix that the Director has repeatedly told us is urgent.

First, the bill sunsets in 120 days. In 4 months, we will be right back where we started, dealing with the issue once again.

Second, the bill imposes bureaucratic requirements on the FISA process that will hamper efforts to protect America.

Third, the bill will interject the FISA court into a role that it has never had before. The bill will make it harder for the Director to do his job.

The majority could have solved the problem months ago. In April, the Director submitted to Congress a comprehensive proposal to modernize FISA. That proposal should already

have been enacted. The majority failed to do so.

I hope, Madam Speaker, that there are no attacks before we revisit the issue and do what we should have done today. I urge my colleagues to oppose this legislation.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. REYES. Madam Speaker, we are in times of peril for a great country. All of us I think agree on that.

As I listened to the previous debates, the one providing assistance to Minnesota and also the one discussing the resolution prior to us coming on the floor, I was reflecting on the many men and women around the world that right now are putting their lives on the line to keep this country safe. They don't do it for glory; they don't do it for fame. They do it with an inherent trust in us that we will do the right thing to provide them the proper tools to do their jobs and keep us safe. That is what this bill does.

Mike McConnell, the Director of the National Intelligence Service, came to us and asked us for three things initially.

We gave him those three things. He told us we were at a time of heightened threats. We recognize that; so we worked in a bipartisan manner with the DNI to craft a bill, only to be told that it wasn't everything that he needed, yesterday.

□ 1930

We can't afford to leave and go on recess without passing this critical piece of legislation. This piece of legislation that sunsets in 120 days gives him the tools that he needs to keep us safe and to keep the trust with those men and women around the world that expect us to do the right thing.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished minority whip, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT).

Mr. BLUNT. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

This is clearly a critical debate. The spirit of the chairmen, Chairman REYES and Chairman CONYERS both, are exactly right in our need to solve this. My concern is that we're not in a place where we're about to solve it yet. The very worst thing I actually think we could do is pass a bill, have the Senate pass a separate bill, all go home and say we tried to solve this problem and didn't get it solved.

I'm most concerned, in this effort to get two-thirds of the Members to agree, that the Director of National Intelligence thinks this bill isn't the right bill and apparently our friends on the other side of the building are not in agreement yet that this is the right bill. I just say, whatever we do, let's not cast a vote here only so we can say we did something. Let's figure out how to do something that exactly makes a difference. Let's figure out how to do something that gets signed into law.



Let's figure out how to do something so that these enemies of ours, truly we're doing everything we can to listen to what they say, to try to track their actions, to try to anticipate what they're going to do.

This is clearly a very dangerous time for the country and the world. It's easier to follow up on the activities under our law of organized crime or even white collar crime than it is at this moment to follow up on the activities of our enemies in the terrorist camps of the world.

I hope, Madam Speaker, that we don't just take a vote for the sake of having a vote and, if this bill does fail, we all continue to work for however long is necessary to arrive at an agreement in this building that winds up with a bill on the President's desk that winds up with our intelligence agencies doing everything they can.

Mr. CONYERS. I am now pleased to recognize the chairman of the Constitution Subcommittee, the gentleman from New York, JERRY NADLER, for 1 minute.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, we were told by the administration, by the Director of National Intelligence, a couple of weeks ago that they needed two things: They needed to clarify that we didn't need a court order for a foreign-to-foreign communications. This bill does it. They needed an assurance that telecommunications companies would be compelled to assist in gathering of national security information under this bill. This bill contains it.

Yesterday, we were told they needed three more things: They needed that we should deal with not just relating to terrorism but to matters relating to our foreign intelligence. It's in this bill. We were told we should eliminate the requirement that the FISA Court adjudicate our recurring communications to the U.S. from foreign targets would be handled. It's in this bill. We were told that we should allow for foreign targets to be added to the basket warrant after the warrant was approved. It's in this bill.

The DNI, Admiral McConnell, said that this bill would significantly enhance America's security until he spoke to the White House, and now he changes politically, and he says we need more. This is the bill that gives them everything they said they needed. It's the bill we should pass to protect our civil liberties, and we should go no further.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FRANKS), a member of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. FRANKS of Arizona. I thank the gentleman.

Madam Speaker, over the past three decades, the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act has become increasingly archaic, and our intelligence community has been inhibited from acting with speed and agility to conduct necessary surveillance of foreign targets. The consequence of missing terrorist

communications materialized before our eyes on the morning of 9/11; and, Madam Speaker, in the eyes of our enemy, 9/11 is only the beginning.

Madam Speaker, if we knew exactly where every terrorist in the world was at this moment, the war on jihad would be, in practical terms, over in about 6 weeks. However, in this 21st century, it is intelligence that is our most critical challenge. Without intelligence, our entire national defense structure is rendered ineffective and the lives of millions of Americans are placed at the mercy of an enemy possessed with a merciless ideology and a relentless vision of the Western World in nuclear flames.

Just this week, Madam Speaker, a new al Qaeda propaganda ad appeared on the Internet entitled, "Wait for the Big Surprise." And it closed with these words: "Soon, God willing."

Just today, Madam Speaker, the Director of National Intelligence issued an unequivocal statement that the bill we are now considering is an unacceptable solution and one that would keep him from fulfilling his duty to anticipate threats and to protect our Nation.

Madam Speaker, al Qaeda will not adjourn when we do. Today, this night, is our opportunity to address this vital issue. If we let partisan bickering cause us to fail, we should start now to write our apology to the children of the next generation who may see nuclear jihad and the generation beyond that that may see dangers beyond our imagination.

Madam Speaker, we must not fail.

Mr. REYES. Madam Speaker, it is now my privilege to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. TIERNEY).

Mr. TIERNEY. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, for some time now, for months, the administration has been contending that it needed relief from a warrant obligation to intercept communications between a foreign agent and a foreign agent. But we all know that doesn't apply. You don't need a warrant in those situations. So it has long been our contention that that wasn't needed and we did not need to approve the administration's sweeping request for the authority to tap every American citizen based on that premise. We offered legislation to just clarify that fact, and the Republicans voted against it, and the administration turned it down.

Now, last week, the DNI came forward and informed us of a critical collection gap in electronic surveillance. So we went to work again and met with the DNI to try to resolve and identify just what it was and negotiate a resolution. We did that despite the fact the administration has been withholding documentation that would help us do that.

But now the President has started to politicize it. He took to the airwaves and began pressing for essentially warrantless surveillance and searches

on all Americans' phone calls, e-mails, homes, offices and personal records for at least 3 months and probably a lot longer than that by virtue of heading all the way through the appeals process.

He also sought authority to search concerning a person abroad. Didn't even have to target a person abroad, a foreign person. In other words, the search did not have to be directed in that direction, just concerning a person abroad.

It would also authorize any search inside the United States if the government can claim it concerns an al Qaeda or affiliate.

And it also sought authority for the Attorney General to authorize surveillance into and out of the United States with a court review only to determine that the procedures of the Attorney General clearly were erroneous; and, even if they found that, it was only advisory, apparently, because there was no remedy. No review or audit by a Department of Justice Inspector General to see how this was implemented. No sunset provision forcing review. Essentially an indefinite suspension of our constitutional rights and our civil liberties. Based on the word of this Attorney General? This one? And this President?

Intercepts United States citizens without finding a foreign agent is involved; rather, only that the conversations were believed. By this Attorney General? To concern people that were involved with al Qaeda? For any foreign intelligence, not just those related to terror or al Qaeda-related. No clerk, no judge, nobody in the balance to review this. No sunset.

The rule of law is still critical in this country. It is exactly when the government thinks that it can be the sole fair arbiter that we most need a judicial system to stand in and strike the balance. Even after our leadership agreed to do what the DNI mostly wanted, this administration still turned it down, still was on TV, still politicizing this effort.

Let's tell the President that we don't need a politician right now in the White House, we need a leader, somebody to stand up and draw this country together, somebody to make sure that we get the intelligence we need, that knows how to say "yes" when the DNI's requests are done.

The President went on TV saying that when the DNI told him that the deal was acceptable, that the war would work, he would accept it. Well, when the DNI talked to Democrats and leadership and said he was fine with what they suggested, a change would work, he went back to the White House and instead we got this sweeping law.

Let's make our Constitution work. We can have security and our civil liberties.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to my friend and colleague from Texas and a member of the Homeland Security Committee (Mr. MCCAUL).

Mr. McCAUL of Texas. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, our most solemn duty in the United States Congress is to protect the American people; and while this bill may be well intentioned, it fails to do that. In fact, just the opposite. It puts the American people in great danger.

Before running for Congress, I worked in the Justice Department. I worked on national security, wiretaps or FISAs. The intention of the FISA Act was never to apply to agents of a foreign power in a foreign country. It was to apply to agents of a foreign power in this country. This bill does just the opposite. It expands it to bar a collection of foreign intelligence on foreign targets in foreign countries.

FISA is a cumbersome and time-consuming process. I am concerned that if we cannot collect intelligence overseas that we cannot protect our war fighter in the battlefield. We put them in danger, and we put the citizens of this country in danger.

We all know that al Qaeda is looking at hitting us again. It may be very soon. And with the anniversary of 9/11 approaching, we must do everything we can to protect her.

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, I am happy to yield to the Chair of the Immigration subcommittee in the House of Representatives Judiciary Committee, ZOE LOFGREN of California, 1 minute.

Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California. Madam Speaker, I think that there is common ground here in the House despite some of the comments we have just met. We all know from the press reports and Admiral McConnell himself that there is a need to make sure that we intercept communications, foreign to foreign, and I think there is 100 percent agreement in this House on that point. I would note that line 18 of the second page of the bill makes that abundantly clear.

We all know that, as technology changes, we need to continually update our laws to make sure that they work well in a changing environment. We have this bill for 120 days if we do, as we know we must, pass it. I think of that 120 days as an assignment for the Congress, so that we understand the technology, so that we can make good decisions.

This is a cell phone. If I bring this cell phone to London and call San Jose, the phone company knows I'm in London and the call is made to San Jose.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Arizona, a member of the Energy and Commerce Committee (Mr. SHADEGG).

Mr. SHADEGG. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I think the gentlelady is correct. I think intellectually we could come to an agreement.

Sadly, the language of this bill is fatally flawed. Page 3, line 18, the language she refers to is not workable for

reasons that I think both sides understand. It says that no warrant is required when you know that both persons are outside the United States. It is impossible to know that both the person placing the call and the person receiving the call are outside the United States. So section 3 grants no authority whatsoever. You might as well make it blank paper, because it does not give us any authority, even if well-intended.

□ 1945

Second, the bill, for the first time in the 200-year history of this Nation, says that when our executive branch wants to gather foreign-to-foreign intelligence, it must first go to the judiciary. That is a violation of the Constitution, and it places the duty for protecting American citizens in the hands of unelected judges.

In reality in this Nation, the duty to protect us from enemies foreign and domestic is in the hands of the executive branch.

This legislation is fatally flawed, even if well intended.

Mr. REYES. Madam Speaker, I now would like to yield 45 seconds to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. HOLT).

Mr. HOLT. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman of the committee for yielding.

One of the characteristics of oppressive governments that we detest is that they spy on their own people. The chilling intrusion into people's lives, effects, and relationships must be controlled even if the government's officers think the intrusion is necessary to preserve safety, security, and order. Indeed, civil protections are necessary, especially if the government officers say they are trying to protect safety, security, and order.

Courts must establish that there is a probable cause to believe an American is a threat to society, and it must be the courts, not the Attorney General, not the Director of National Intelligence, who determine that the standard is met.

The issue here is not about foreign-to-foreign intercepts. It is about how our government treats its citizens.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN), who is a member of both the Judiciary Committee and the Homeland Security Committee.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I am dismayed to hear some suggest that Admiral McConnell would somehow yield to political pressure. This is the gentleman who was the NSA Director under President Clinton. I never heard that argument on that side of the aisle or this side of the aisle. Many of us relied on the intelligence that came through his activity at that point in time. I see nothing in his record, I see nothing in

his performance that would suggest that he would yield to politics.

He has come before us and said, We have tried to work under what is the legal construct that you are repeating in this bill, and it doesn't work. He has said it has denied him the opportunity to do that kind of foreign-to-foreign intelligence gathering because of the way the law is applied and because of the way the judge has interpreted it. And he even told us the judge said, Go to the Congress to change it.

You don't have to be against civil liberties to suggest that we listen to what he has to say. When he talks about the minimization procedure, it is a time-honored procedure we have used for 28 years in this context and for over 50 years in the criminal justice context.

If people will recall, when FISA was first written, it was specifically written to exclude international signals, intelligence activities, and electronic surveillance conducted outside the United States. What we used to grasp technologically then was never under FISA, he has said, because we take it technologically now in a different way. We shouldn't change it, because if we do that, it does not allow us to respond.

And why are we here? He has said openly, and it has appeared in print, because the chatter has increased to levels that are so serious, we need to act now.

Please, please don't deny what he has suggested to us. Let us pass a proper bill that can be effective.

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to now yield 1 minute to the distinguished member of the Judiciary, Mr. ADAM SCHIFF.

Mr. SCHIFF. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

There really is a lot of common ground in this debate. My friends on the minority side of the aisle want to make sure that when one foreigner is talking to another on foreign soil, that doesn't need to go through a FISA court, and we agree.

The only real area of disagreement is when we make an effort to surveil a foreign suspect, and whether inadvertently or advertently we capture the conversations of Americans, should there be court supervision. If the programs expand and, in fact, we capture the conversations of thousands of Americans, should there be some court oversight of that?

I think on a bipartisan basis the Members of this body feel there should be. The courts should be involved, the Congress should be involved when we are talking about the surveillance of Americans on American soil, whether they were the target or the incidental effect of that surveillance. And I also think that if we got three Members from our side of the aisle and three Members from yours and sat down with the admiral, in about an hour, we could hammer this out.

We ought to do supervision when Americans are surveilled. This bill provides that, and I urge its passage.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. HUNTER), a former chairman of the Armed Services Committee and now ranking member of the Armed Services Committee.

Mr. HUNTER. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Let me just say that I have examined and analyzed a number of battlefield situations and that this bill does not take care of a problem that we have with respect to accessing communications in time to take action in a meaningful way. Whether the insurgents are making a strike, moving people, moving equipment, moving hostages, those first few hours are what you might analogize as the golden hours, the time when you can make a difference. And right now we have a substantial delay on the battlefield that could have been fixed with this bill. It is not fixed with this bill, and I am deeply disappointed because of that. And I hope, my colleagues, that we can fix this in the near future.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. ROGERS), who is also a member of the Intelligence Committee.

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I was an FBI agent and I worked organized crime in Chicago, and I did criminal title III work, which is equivalent to FISA on the intelligence side. I developed the sources. I did the debriefings. I did the surveillances. I did the interviews. I talked to lawyers. I talked to more lawyers. It is a very high standard to gain probable cause to listen to United States citizens' conversations. And it should be, and we should protect it. It should be that hard.

But I am going to tell you what we are going to do with this bill today. We are going to make it harder for us to go after terrorists who are trying to kill Americans than it was for me to go after organized criminals in Chicago. That is wrong.

And I think the intentions are right, but we did take the time to read the bill that we got this afternoon. There are some real problems with the language in here.

Number one is this whole thing was established so that we could be technology neutral. And I am just going to address the first paragraph. I think others are going to talk about other things. Because often you are referring to section 105 where it says a court order is not required for those who are not located in the United States. But if you read that whole paragraph, it's not technology neutral. You have set the bar beyond what our technology will be allowed in order to comply with the law.

It shouldn't matter if a terrorist is calling a terrorist from Pakistan or Saudi Arabia. We shouldn't care how or what technology they use. It should not matter. If what you say that you don't care that foreign terrorists who

are talking to foreign terrorists, that we should not have to have a warrant, this language is wrong. It's wrong. And the people who have to follow the law tell us it's wrong.

If you honestly believe this, then let's sit down. The gentleman from California was right. In about an hour we could have this worked out. Everybody would be happy, and we could protect the citizens of the United States, not only their civil liberties at home but from the terrorists who are today planning attacks against the United States.

And we all know in a classified way the fact that this is not fixed has cost American lives.

No more screwing around. Let's sit down. Let's work it out. Let's get this right.

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself 30 seconds.

I want to relieve the tensions of my friend from Michigan. Foreign to foreign does not require a warrant. I don't know how many times I am going to have to say that. Foreign to foreign does not require a warrant.

The second thing that will make you much happier than you are now: Basket warrants authorized by the court make it easier to get warrants, not harder, Mr. ROGERS.

Madam Speaker, I am happy to yield 1 minute to JANE HARMAN from California, the former ranking member on the Intelligence Committee for many years.

Ms. HARMAN. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, only a few of us in this House are fully briefed on the terrorist surveillance program. It gives those who implement it incredible tools to find people who would harm us or to engage in unprecedented violations of Americans' constitutional rights for improper political or ideological reasons.

Most of this bill is not in dispute. But the key disagreement is whether a foreign surveillance program with unprecedented reach into the personal communications of terrorists or innocent Americans should be subject to supervision by an article III court. As you have just heard, that review comes in the form of a single warrant approving the contours of the program, called a "basket warrant." Our bill permits time to get that warrant while engaging in surveillance.

So a vote for our bill is a vote for sophisticated surveillance tools needed to catch terrorists and a vote to assure that those tools are not abused. I urge its bipartisan support.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Mrs. WILSON), a member of the Intelligence Committee.

Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico. Madam Speaker, the Director of National Intelligence came to the Congress in April and told us that we were not listening to things we needed to be listen-

ing to, that we had a problem. And since then we have had numerous hearings, most of them in closed session, about the scope and scale of this problem. And it is worse than we ever thought it was. And, Ms. HARMAN, I would tell you it is much worse than when you served on the committee.

He said, in open session in the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, "We are missing a significant portion of what we should be getting."

It is imperative that we solve this problem before we leave here.

This morning without any agreement, without any prior discussion, the Democrats' leadership introduced the bill we are considering tonight. There is no agreement on the text with Republicans in the House; there is no agreement with the Senate, Democrat or Republican; and there is no agreement with the Director of National Intelligence or with the President. In fact, the Director of National Intelligence had not seen the bill until after we were discussing the rule here on the floor.

I rise today to oppose this legislation. I must oppose it because it doesn't solve the problem that we must solve. And, in fact, it makes it worse.

The Director of National Intelligence told us this afternoon in writing that "The House proposal is unacceptable and I strongly oppose it." He also said, "The House proposal would not allow me to carry out my responsibility to provide warning and to protect the Nation."

This bill will not allow our Director of National Intelligence, who has 40 years of experience in this field, the former Director of the National Security Agency under President Clinton, it would not allow him to carry out his duties to protect this Nation. We are going in the wrong direction.

□ 2000

I would urge my colleagues to reject this bill before us tonight; and I would urge the Speaker, Ms. PELOSI, to bring another bill to the floor of this House that can be supported by the Senate, by the Republicans, by the Democrats and by our intelligence community and signed by the President so we can close this intelligence gap.

But what does it matter? Why should people care? We all remember where we were the morning of 9/11 and who we were with, what we were wearing, who we called first, who we checked on. You never remember the crisis that doesn't happen because it's prevented by good intelligence.

Mr. REYES. Madam Speaker, it is my privilege to yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ESHOO).

Ms. ESHOO. I thank our distinguished chairman of the House Intelligence Committee.

I have listened very, very intently to the discussion on the floor this evening, as well as the news programs that have covered the debate about the

Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act, as well as participated in the many, many hearings and discussions at the House Intelligence Committee as a member of that committee and feel very privileged to have done so.

I can't help but think of those whose shoulders we stand on, our predecessors in the House of Representatives in the Congress of over 200 years. Would any of them, would any of them for a moment accuse another Member of not wanting to fully protect the Nation that we are sworn to protect and the Constitution that we are sworn to uphold? That's what this debate is about.

The Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act was born in 1978. And the reason our predecessors, Republicans and Democrats, set down this law was because of the abuses of those high in our government at that time, Richard Nixon. And Republicans and Democrats in the Congress as well as Republican and Democratic Presidents have honored the law, but they have also seen fit to change it, from 1978 on, to fit the needs of this great Nation.

And so to talk about blood on someone's hands, that there are some that do not love and want to protect this country does not deserve to be debated or even stated in this House. We all take the same oath. We all take the same oath. And when we take that oath, we say "to defend the Constitution of the United States." That is the steel of our Nation. The flag that is behind us is the heart of our Nation, but the Constitution is the soul of our Nation.

And so, in all of this we say "rule of law." This is not to cheapen FISA. This is not, as the ranking member of the Intelligence Committee, making fun of attorneys and saying we're sending it off to people that are going to quibble. We are talking about the rule of law.

The Democratic leadership last night gave the principles to the DNI, Director of National Intelligence, last night. Something happened after that, and it's not satisfactory. But we will not turn over to an Attorney General who has misled the Congress, who has now made a hospital visit famous, who came to the Hill and lobbied for torture, we are not going to give over what we believe should dictate all of this, and that is the rule of law.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. McHUGH), who is also a member of the Intelligence Committee.

Mr. McHUGH. I thank the gentleman.

Madam Speaker, I hadn't intended to speak; and I didn't intend to because, right now, the hearts and minds of the 10th Mountain Division family, which includes the district that I represent, are focused on two soldiers who are classified as "missing, captured." And there has been speculation in the press recently whether or not FISA had some application, and I didn't want to cloud

that water. But I thought that those soldiers, whatever the circumstances may be related to their condition, would want us to do everything that we could to defend what they fought for, that is, the future, the ability of this country to prosper as the greatest democracy the world has ever known.

I have been listening to the chairman of the Intelligence Committee, a friend of mine, a gentleman and a leader, who said, "This bill gives most of those things that the DNI wanted." I listened to my friend, JERRY NADLER, the gentleman from New York, a colleague of mine in both the State legislature and here: "Most of." This is not a "most of" situation, Madam Speaker. This is a situation where we have to give what the war fighters need to protect them in the field.

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, I am pleased now to recognize the chairman of the Crime Subcommittee on Judiciary, the distinguished gentleman from Virginia, BOBBY SCOTT, for 1 minute.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, it would be better to consider complicated wiretap laws in the process with committee consideration, public hearings, markups, and consider amendments with more than just 1 minute of discussion, but we have been told that there is an urgent need for clarification in the wiretap law.

Now, all of those clarifications are in this bill, especially the foreign-to-foreign communications. This bill honors our Constitution and provides the government all of the flexibility that we were told was needed, but it does not leave the decision of when wiretaps are allowed to the imagination of this Attorney General.

The secret FISA court is appropriately involved. It does not restrict the ability of law enforcement to engage in appropriate surveillance, but it does respect our Constitution. We should adopt this very limited clarification in the law.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Madam Speaker, once again, may I inquire as to how much time is remaining on each side?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas has 2 minutes; the gentleman from Texas has 1 minute; the gentleman from Michigan has 1 minute, 5 seconds.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Madam Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the distinguished gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HOEKSTRA), who is also the ranking member of the Intelligence Committee.

Mr. HOEKSTRA. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

The great track record about the FISA bill designed and passed in 1978 was that the intent was to protect American civil liberties, and it has done a very effective job of protecting American civil liberties.

Nowhere in this debate over the last week, over the last number of months has about there been allegations that FISA did not work. There was a technical problem with FISA because tech-

nology has moved and evolved and the law did not. So the question becomes, take a look at the bill. If we're really intent on protecting Americans, read some sections of the bill.

"We require basket warrants for various targets, various countries." How many baskets are we going to put out there and are we going to require the DNI to prepare to bring to the court?

And then take a look at what they require to put into the basket. Does this help protect Americans, where we say the DNI needs to go to a court and provide a description of the nature of the information sought for the various baskets, the China basket, the North Korea basket, the al Qaeda basket, the Syria basket?

What happens if we outline the type of intelligence we want to gather and we're gathering it and we get something else? Do we need to minimize that? That is a ridiculous requirement.

The bill goes on and it says, "a statement of the means by which the electronic surveillance will be effected." This is going to the Court and saying, you need to identify all over the world how you are going to collect intelligence. There are certain intelligence collection methods that only two Members of this House may be aware of. Does that help keep America safe?

This is a bad bill. It protects terrorists, not Americans.

Mr. REYES. Madam Speaker, it is now my privilege to yield the remaining time to the distinguished majority leader from Maryland (Mr. HOYER).

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

As has been stated on this floor, this is an extraordinary and important development and even more important issue.

I want to comment first on the involvement of Mr. REYES, Mr. CONYERS, myself, the Speaker, and others. I have met on at least three occasions with my friend, Mr. BLUNT. Every time we made a draft, I took it to him and discussed it with him. This was not something that I thought ought to be done on a partisan basis.

I talked to the Director of National Intelligence on at least five different occasions individually and then in a conference call with Senator ROCKEFELLER and Senator LEVIN, Mr. REYES, Mr. REID, the Speaker and myself. We talked over a number of hours. The conversation did not last hours. From time to time, we hung up and the DNI went to contact people.

Mr. Speaker, we have spent a substantial amount of time trying to reach what our Founding Fathers wanted us to reach, and that was a balance of power, a balance of making sure that our country was secure and making sure that our individuals were secure. That's what our Founding Fathers were all about. They didn't want King George knocking on the door and coming in just because he wanted to come in. They thought that King George needed to be restrained. So

they set up a separation of powers, they set up a judiciary and they set up a Constitution, and 10 amendments thereafter.

Mr. Speaker, our highest duty, as Members of this body, is to defend our Nation, protect our people and uphold the Constitution of the United States, as we've talked about. And one has to be thoughtful in doing that because, at times, it would appear that those three duties may be in conflict with one another. It is our job to harmonize those to accomplish all three objectives. That is, we have a duty to keep this Nation safe from those who seek to harm us.

And let there be no doubt, there are terrorists who seek to harm us. They have harmed us. They are people that we need to stop. They are people that we need to identify. They are people whom we need to act against. And, yes, a duty to ensure that our government abides by the principles upon which it was founded.

In 1978, as has been said, this Congress enacted the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act in an effort to balance these critical interests. It is with these principles in mind that we bring this bill to the floor to immediately fill the intelligence gap described to Congress by the Director of National Intelligence.

Among other things, this legislation clarifies that no court order is required, as has been said over and over and over again, to intercept and conduct surveillance on foreign-to-foreign communications that pass through the United States. That's a new technological reality, because that switch is here and so we needed to accommodate that.

The Director of National Intelligence discussed that with us. We made a change in the legislation that was proposed to accommodate that, and he was positive with respect to that change. I do not say he supported that change; I say he was positive.

It reiterates that individual warrants based on probable cause are required when surveillance is directed at people within the United States, not incidental contacts but directed at people in the United States.

It provides for an initial 15-day emergency authority so that international surveillance may begin immediately, so that we can empower the DNI to act now, and it allows for up to two 15-day extensions while the court considers the approval of surveillance procedures.

□ 2015

No one should be surprised that this majority is concerned about the actions of the administration after the last 4 years. The courts have been concerned. And the courts have acted because they did not believe that the administration was acting consistently with the duty to uphold and protect the laws and Constitution of this country.

That ought to be a serious concern. Frankly, it ought to be a very serious concern for those who label themselves conservatives, who have historically been the most outspoken in their fear of Government exercise of power and their concern for the constraint on the use of that power.

Our legislation also compels the cooperation of communications carriers during emergency periods, while it extends liability protection to those who assist in this intelligence-gathering effort. This was a very important provision. We understood that. It is controversial. But we thought it was important.

The legislation also requires the Inspector General of the Department of Justice to conduct an audit every 60 days of communications involving Americans that are intercepted under "basket warrants," because we know those basket warrants are going to be just that, broad-reaching, because we wanted to give the DNI the authority to reach broadly and not be slowed down bureaucratically by individual requests. But we also thought that we needed to protect those individuals with an aftercheck, if you will, by the Inspector General. We think that is fair. We think conservatives ought to be for that. We think liberals ought to be for that. We think the American people are for that.

Finally, the legislation provides that these provisions sunset in 120 days, because it is imperative that we consider issues of this magnitude in a thoughtful manner.

We have been working hard. I said how often I have talked to the DNI, how often I have been in meetings, and how recently I was in meetings with the DNI. It is imperative that we consider these issues consistent with the magnitude that they present, not only for the safety of our people, but for the integrity of our Constitution and laws.

Now, some will say this bill doesn't go far enough. That may be so. And we ought to thoughtfully consider that in the months ahead as the committee, the ranking member, Republicans and Democrats, consider the permanent laws that may be put in place.

Many of them support the administration's proposal, which would permanently authorize warrantless surveillance and searches of American's telephone calls, e-mails, homes, offices and personal records for at least 3 months and for however long an appeal to the Court of Review in the Supreme Court takes, as long as the search is, and I quote, "concerning a person abroad."

In fact, the administration's proposal practically eliminates the role of the FISA court. That, of course, is the administration's intent. We understand that. The administration, in fact, undertook the TSP program, the Terrorist Surveillance Program, outside the ambit of the check and balance that we contemplated when we adopted the legislation.

Madam Speaker, we have spent hours with the Director of National Intel-

ligence and worked hard to give him the tools that were requested. The DNI asked that we expand the language in the bill from "relating to terrorism" to the much broader "relating to all foreign intelligence." I support that change. I want to make sure that the DNI has a broad reach and view. So that is in this bill.

The DNI asked that we eliminate the requirement that the FISA court adjudicate how recurring communications into the United States from foreign targets would be handled, and we agreed to that change.

Madam Speaker, in closing, let me tell the Members that yesterday in that conference call I asked the Director of National Intelligence, Admiral McConnell, this question: Does this legislation improve or not the situation you find yourself in? I quote you his answer to me just about 24 hours ago. This legislation, which has been so harshly analyzed, I quote the Director of National Intelligence: "It significantly enhances America's security."

That is a quote. It is a direct quote. I do not imply that he said he supported it. And we have a very harsh statement from him that we just got a few hours ago. I will tell you, it doesn't sound like the Admiral McConnell with whom I have talked over the past few weeks.

Madam Speaker, the administration truly seeks a temporary fix to the FISA statute. This legislation provides one.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to vote for this important legislation. There are some on my side who believe it goes too far. There are some on your side that believe it goes not far enough. But it is, I suggest to you, a compromise that we can make that, as in the words of the Director of National Intelligence, significantly enhances our national security.

Madam Speaker, I urge the support of this legislation.

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, I am pleased now to yield 30 seconds to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), the honorable Speaker of the House.

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. I thank him for championing civil liberties in our country for such a long, long time. I want to express my admiration and respect for you, Mr. CONYERS, as the distinguished Chair of the Judiciary Committee. And to the distinguished Chair of the House Intelligence Committee, Mr. REYES, congratulations to you for this excellent work. It is difficult, because we have to balance security and liberty. Two great patriots have brought this bill to the floor. Mr. REYES, you have served our country in many capacities to secure our country, and you are doing so in your capacity as Chair of the Intelligence Committee.

Madam Speaker, in my service in Congress I have had the privilege of

serving on the Intelligence Committee longer than anyone, 10 years as a member directly and now my fifth year ex officio as leader and now Speaker of the House.

I considered it a service to our country that was important to our national security. I salute the men and women who serve our country in the intelligence community for their bravery and for their patriotism.

Congress has always for many years had a special interest in intelligence. We all recognize that we want our President and our policymakers to have the best possible intelligence. We want to do so in a way, though, that again balances liberty and security. We want to use every tool at our disposal to collect the intelligence that we need, again, to protect the American people, but we must do so under the law. That is what we are talking about here tonight.

In 1978, it was recognized that Congress had a role, the checks and balances, in determining how our intelligence was collected, analyzed and disseminated. Those are the three aspects of intelligence. Tonight, we are talking largely about collection.

In 1978, when the FISA law was passed, we were in a different era. It is clear that as it established Congress' rights in this arena and the checks and balances necessary to protect the American people, we also have to recognize today that technology is vastly different than it was at that time. So Congress has always stood willing, in a bipartisan way, to make amendments to the FISA act that would reflect the change in technology.

If anything in what we do should be nonpartisan, it is intelligence. It should be analyzed in a way that has no political approach to it, and the laws governing it should be written in a nonpartisan way.

That is why so many of us worked so closely, the distinguished Chairs of the committees of jurisdiction, Judiciary and Intelligence, including the majority leader, who just spoke, we worked closely with the Senate leadership, with the administration, trying to work in a bipartisan way to meet the needs of the American people.

As Mr. HOYER indicated, and I won't go into it in detail, this involved a series of communications, both in person, on the telephone and otherwise, with the Director of National Intelligence. He presented to us, as I believe Congresswoman HARMAN has indicated and the chairmen have indicated, he presented us his three must-have provisions in the FISA law, and we wrote a bill that reflected, in fact echoed, the request of the Director of National Security.

When we sent that to him, he came back and said, I have additional changes that I am requesting, and we accommodated them as far as we could under the balance of liberty and security.

As Mr. HOYER said, when we asked in the presence of the majority leader in

the Senate, the Speaker of the House, the Chairs of the intelligence committees, House and Senate, and Armed Services from the Senate, the Director of DNI, that group of people gathered said that our bill would make us significantly safer. It was a positive contribution, as the leader said. Not that he endorsed the bill, because by then the administration had a different approach.

It made it seem for some time, why we were going back and forth with this, trying to accommodate the DNI. I know that he was negotiating in good faith. I hope that he will accept what we are proposing in that same good faith.

Some of the things that have been rejected since those conversations, but I hope will reappear in the Senate bill, are to diminish the role of the Attorney General in the decision-making on this. We have always said that there would be a third branch of government, the courts, to issue the warrants. The discretion in this situation is now given to the Attorney General.

Without any reference to the current Attorney General, and there will be some who might question his judgment, I don't want Alberto Gonzales to have this much power, but in a Democratic administration, I would not want that Attorney General to have this much power. It should be a different branch of government.

So we have seen them come up with these pieces of legislation that substitute the Attorney General for the FISA courts. It is just totally unacceptable.

While we are trying to address the emergency concerns of the Director of National Intelligence, we know we will have a bigger bill down the road to go into some other issues of concern, but without the same urgency. That is why this legislation must be sunsetted, because no matter how you look at it, it gives extraordinary power to the administration beyond the intent of the FISA law, and certainly outside the values of our Founding Fathers, to balance liberty and security.

Having made the changes to our proposal that respond to each of the Director's concerns and having him describe our proposal as a significant improvement in his current capabilities, I would have expected that he would be leading the charge for this bill's passage.

□ 2030

That is not happening, but that does not mean that this bill is inadequate. The judgment of the Director of National Intelligence stands. He knew to whom he was speaking that evening, and he was clear in his assessment.

All of us in Congress want to do everything within our power to protect the American people from terrorism. As I say, as a 15-year member of the Intelligence Committee, both as a member and ex officio, I know full well and sadly the threats to our country. I

know full well the capabilities that we have and some that we need. Every person, as Congresswoman HARMAN said, every person in this body is fully committed, is fully committed to collecting the intelligence that we need to protect the American people. But we must do it under the law, and sometimes that's where we differ.

You will hear our colleagues stand on this floor and say, terrorist to terrorist in foreign lands, the Democrats don't want you to collect on them; and they want to make you have a warrant to do it.

When I hear my colleagues say that, I think either they don't know or they don't care about the truth. Because that is patently untrue. And it has always been a mystery to me about this House of Representatives that somebody can misrepresent the facts, some would call, I don't like the word "lie," but if you said they were lying, your words would be taken down. And yet misrepresentations about the intentions of Members of this body are being made here tonight that simply are not true.

So let's put that aside and talk about how we can work together to honor the needs of our people, to recognize the changes in technology and to honor the oath of office that we take here to protect and defend the Constitution of the United States as we protect and defend the American people.

I urge a "yes" vote on this important legislation.

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, it is my pleasure to yield the remaining time that I have to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from Texas is recognized for 30 seconds.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Madam Speaker, I have listened to the debate this afternoon and I only have these few words of a message. One great patriot said, "Give me liberty or give me death."

I want to say to this body, the majority that I happen to be a part of will never endanger the American people. We have given to the DNI what he has asked for, but, most importantly, we have given to the American people their liberty, and we now give them their life. We protect them. Terrorists will not get away from us. This bill will protect the American people. I ask my colleagues to vote for this bill.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 3356, the Improving Foreign Intelligence Surveillance to Defend our Nation and Our Constitution Act. I would like to thank my colleagues Mr. REYES and Mr. CONYERS for their leadership on this important issue.

This important legislation addresses the intelligence gap identified by Director of National Intelligence Mike McConnell, by amending the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act, or FISA. Madam Speaker, FISA has served the nation well for nearly 30 years, placing electronic surveillance inside the United States for foreign intelligence and counter-intelligence purposes on a sound legal footing.



This legislation contains a number of crucial provisions. It clarifies that no court order is required for foreign-to-foreign communications that pass through the United States. It reiterates that individual warrants, based on probable cause, are required when surveillance is directed at people in the United States. This legislation requires the Attorney General to submit procedures for international surveillance to the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court for approval, and it allows the Court to issue a "basket warrant" without requiring the Court to make individual determinations about foreign surveillance. It provides for an initial 15-day emergency authority so that international surveillance can begin while the "basket warrant" is submitted to the Court. It allows for congressional oversight, requiring the Department of Justice Inspector General to conduct an audit every 60 days of U.S. person communications intercepted under the "basket warrant," to be submitted to the Intelligence and Judiciary Committees. Finally, this is a short-term legislative fix, sunsetting in 120 days.

In terms of the President's warrantless surveillance programs, there is still nothing on the public record about the nature and effectiveness of those programs to indicate that they require a legislative response, other than to reaffirm the exclusivity of FISA and insist that it be followed. This is accomplished by H.R. 5371, the "Lawful Intelligence and Surveillance of Terrorists in an Emergency by NSA Act, LISTEN Act," which I have co-sponsored last Congress with the Ranking Members of the Judiciary and Intelligence Committees, Mr. CONYERS and Ms. HARMAN.

There is still nothing on the public record about the nature and effectiveness of the President's warrantless surveillance programs to indicate that they require a legislative response, other than to reaffirm the exclusivity of FISA and insist that it be followed. This could have been accomplished last Congress by H.R. 5371, the "Lawful Intelligence and Surveillance of Terrorists in an Emergency by NSA Act" (LISTEN Act)," which I was proud to have cosponsored last Congress with the then-Ranking Members of the Judiciary and Intelligence Committees, Mr. CONYERS and Ms. HARMAN.

The Bush administration has not complied with its legal obligation under the National Security Act of 1947 to keep the Intelligence Committees "fully and currently informed" of U.S. intelligence activities. Congress cannot continue to rely on incomplete information from the Bush administration or revelations in the media. It must conduct a full and complete inquiry into electronic surveillance in the United States and related domestic activities of the NSA, both those that occur within FISA and those that occur outside FISA.

The inquiry must not be limited to the legal questions. It must include the operational details of each program of intelligence surveillance within the United States, including: (1) who the NSA is targeting; (2) how it identifies its targets; (3) the information the program collects and disseminates; and most important; (4) whether the program advances national security interests without unduly compromising the privacy rights of the American people. Given the unprecedented amount of information Americans now transmit electronically and the post-9/11 loosening of regulations governing information sharing, the risk of inter-

cepting and disseminating the communications of ordinary Americans is vastly increased, requiring more precise—not looser—standards, closer oversight, new mechanisms for minimization, and limits on retention of inadvertently intercepted communications.

Madam Speaker, this temporary legislative fix addresses the gap identified by Director McConnell. The Majority of both the House and the Senate have set aside partisan differences to work for the security of our Nation. We must ensure that our intelligence professionals have the tools that they need to protect our Nation, while also safeguarding the rights of law-abiding Americans. This is important legislation, and I strongly encourage my colleagues to join me in supporting it.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the bill. Despite the claims of those who support the Administration, this measure does nothing to protect those overseas who intend to do us harm. Instead, it is an important and vital effort to clarify the role of the FISA Court in light of advances in communications technology. As every member of the intelligence committee knows, the FISA Court already supervises aspects of foreign intelligence collection. The bill keeps the FISA Court engaged at the programmatic level, while ensuring that the Administration does not need individual warrants for foreign targets.

The administration's proposal would cut the court out of the process and let the Attorney General decide when American's liberties are infringed. Our legislation establishes meaningful, independent judicial oversight by the FISA Court. It protects America without sacrificing our civil liberties.

Our legislation is the responsible course, and I urge a YES vote.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to this legislation—H.R. 3356.

The Global War on Terrorism—the Long War—is the first conflict of the information age. With our technical assets and expertise, the United States is far better at gathering information than our enemies. This is an advantage we must exploit each and every hour of the day to better protect the American people from terrorists who are plotting against us at this very moment. We must never lose that technological edge!

Last year, this House passed the Electronic Surveillance Act seeking to update the Foreign Intelligence Act (FISA) of 1978. That bill took into account 21st century technological developments which enable our intelligence agencies to spy on terrorists who may be planning the next attack.

For example, the current FISA law (1978) covers only "wire" and "radio" communications. FISA is a pre-internet, pre-cell phone law. It's a living anachronism! A dinosaur.

That reform bill never became law and since that time various developments have further eroded our intelligence capabilities.

The wording of the outdated FISA law and a court ruling earlier this year prevents our counterintelligence people from listening in on terrorists overseas if that communication is somehow routed thru "nodes" in the United States.

In our effort to "connect-the-dots" to prevent the next attack, this is a huge problem! The Director of National Intelligence has stated unequivocally that we continue to miss significant

amounts of information that we should be collecting.

Simply put—we should be fully protecting the American people, and we are not.

The Democratic Leadership has known about these failures and has failed to act to correct them.

Madam Speaker, it is critically important that this Congress immediately reform the FISA.

Intelligence is our first line of defense against terrorists. Good intelligence can save American lives—our soldiers in the war zones and our fellow citizens here at home.

During this summer of heightened threat warnings, there is no more important priority for this Congress today than to modernize FISA—fully and completely.

The lives of our constituents depend on it.

Unfortunately, H.R. 3356 falls short in several specific areas and actually erects new burdens for our counterintelligence personnel as they work to keep Americans safe.

It is opposed by the Director of National Intelligence.

I, too, oppose this legislation.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, we are debating critical legislation that would update the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA). This law must be updated to allow American agencies to listen to foreigners in foreign countries without a warrant. Like many of my colleagues, I believe that this is crucial to our national security. We must remain on the offense, and updating FISA will help us prevent future terrorist attacks.

Just yesterday, the Director of National Intelligence issued a statement urging Congress to make changes to FISA so we may protect American families. He said, "We must urgently close the gap in our current ability to effectively collect foreign intelligence. The current FISA law does not allow us to be effective. Modernizing this law is essential for the intelligence community to be able to provide warning of threats to the country."

Congress must act immediately to ensure that our intelligence community can do their job successfully. They should not be forced to obtain court orders that hinder them from learning of terrorist threats. We must ensure that those who help our Government and report suspicious activity are protected. I urge my colleagues to act now and help keep your constituents and our country safe from impending terrorist attacks.

I have said many times on the floor of the House of Representatives that I have not forgotten September 11th. I urge my colleagues to act now to protect American families. We must face our enemies overseas so we do not have to face them here at home. Let's enact commonsense real reform that gives our intelligence officers the tools they need to effectively protect us.

Mr. TIAHRT. Madam Speaker, I am extremely concerned about our national security and deeply troubled that our intelligence community has been prevented from doing the job they need to protect Americans. For that reason I strongly oppose H.R. 3356 as it will only further tie the hands of our intelligence community.

The latest National Intelligence Estimate (NIE) clearly states that we are at risk of an attack. We have all read the reports this week about the very real concerns that our enemies intend to attack the in the next month or so.



Police forces in the nation's capital have beefed up security in response to these perceived threats. But without good intelligence, they will not know when or how we may be attacked—never mind having a chance to thwart any plots. Due to Democrat undermining of our intelligence of our intelligence community and our military for the past couple of years—through leaks and political games—we are less prepared to uncover terrorist plots and prevent such attacks.

We need to fix the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA) so that the intelligence community can do its job. The American people know we need to fix the loopholes in FISA implementation that allow terrorists to bypass our intelligence capabilities. For several months Administration and Republican Leadership have repeatedly asked the Democrats to address this problem, and they have ignored these requests.

As a member of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence I have been very disturbed by what I have seen this past year. The vitriol that Members on the other side of the aisle have for the President has clouded their judgment. In an effort to embarrass him, they have weakened our intelligence gathering capabilities and caused long term damage to the security of this nation. We do not monitor phone conversations, emails or finances of suspected terrorists and terrorist allies as we used to and the enemy knows it. It is time for us to strengthen, not weaken, terrorist surveillance.

Unfortunately this bill does not address the needs of the intelligence community. The Director of National Intelligence Mike McConnell is strongly opposed to this bill:

I have reviewed the proposal that the House of Representatives is expected to vote on this afternoon to modify the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act. The House proposal is unacceptable, and I strongly oppose it.

The House proposal would not allow me to carry out my responsibility to provide warning and to protect the Nation, especially in our heightened threat environment.

I urge Members of Congress to support the legislation I provided last evening to modify FISA and to equip our Intelligence Community with the tools we need to protect our Nation.

I trust the DNI far more than the Democrat leadership that has clearly chosen to put politics over security. I urge my colleagues to vote against this bill and encourage the majority to bring a true FISA reform bill before this body so that the intelligence community can have every tool at its disposal to protect the United States of America.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3356.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 218, nays 207, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 821]

YEAS—218

Abercrombie	Gordon	Nadler
Ackerman	Green, Al	Napolitano
Allen	Green, Gene	Neal (MA)
Altmire	Grijalva	Oberstar
Andrews	Gutierrez	Obey
Arcuri	Hall (NY)	Ortiz
Baca	Hare	Pallone
Baird	Harman	Pascarell
Baldwin	Hastings (FL)	Pastor
Barrow	Herseth Sandlin	Payne
Bartlett (MD)	Higgins	Pelosi
Bean	Hill	Perlmutter
Becerra	Hinchee	Peterson (MN)
Berkley	Hinojosa	Pomeroy
Berman	Hirono	Price (NC)
Berry	Hodes	Rahall
Bishop (GA)	Holden	Rangel
Bishop (NY)	Honda	Reyes
Boren	Hooley	Rodriguez
Boswell	Hoyer	Ross
Boucher	Israel	Rothman
Boyd (FL)	Jackson (IL)	Roybal-Allard
Boyd (KS)	Jackson-Lee	Ruppersberger
Brady (PA)	(TX)	Rush
Braley (IA)	Jefferson	Ryan (OH)
Brown, Corrine	Johnson (GA)	Salazar
Butterfield	Johnson, E. B.	Sanchez, Linda
Capps	Jones (NC)	T.
Cardoza	Jones (OH)	Sanchez, Loretta
Carnahan	Kagen	Sarbanes
Carney	Kanjorski	Schakowsky
Carson	Kaptur	Schiff
Castor	Kennedy	Schwartz
Chandler	Kildee	Scott (GA)
Clay	Kilpatrick	Scott (VA)
Cleaver	Kind	Serrano
Clyburn	Klein (FL)	Sestak
Cohen	Lampson	Shea-Porter
Conyers	Langevin	Sherman
Cooper	Lantos	Shuler
Costa	Larsen (WA)	Sires
Costello	Larson (CT)	Skelton
Courtney	Lee	Slaughter
Cramer	Levin	Smith (WA)
Crowley	Lewis (GA)	Snyder
Cuellar	Lipinski	Solis
Cummings	Loebbeck	Space
Davis (AL)	Lofgren, Zoe	Spratt
Davis (CA)	Lowe	Stupak
Davis (IL)	Lynch	Sutton
Davis, Lincoln	Mahoney (FL)	Tanner
DeFazio	Maloney (NY)	Tauscher
DeGette	Markey	Taylor
Delahunt	Marshall	Thompson (CA)
DeLauro	Matheeson	Thompson (MS)
Dicks	Matsui	Tierney
Dingell	McCarthy (NY)	Towns
Doggett	McCollum (MN)	Udall (CO)
Donnelly	McIntyre	Udall (NM)
Doyle	McNerney	Van Hollen
Edwards	McNulty	Velázquez
Ellison	Meek (FL)	Visclosky
Ellsworth	Meeks (NY)	Walz (MN)
Emanuel	Melancon	Wasserman
Engel	Miller (NC)	Schultz
Eshoo	Miller, George	Watson
Etheridge	Mitchell	Watt
Farr	Mollohan	Weiner
Fattah	Moore (KS)	Wexler
Frank (MA)	Moore (WI)	Wilson (OH)
Giffords	Moran (VA)	Wu
Gilchrest	Murphy (CT)	Wynn
Gillibrand	Murphy, Patrick	Yarmuth
Gonzalez	Murtha	

NAYS—207

Aderholt	Brady (TX)	Cole (OK)
Akin	Brown (GA)	Conaway
Alexander	Brown (SC)	Cubin
Bachmann	Brown-Waite,	Culberson
Bachus	Ginny	Davis (KY)
Baker	Buchanan	Davis, David
Barrett (SC)	Burgess	Davis, Tom
Barton (TX)	Burton (IN)	Deal (GA)
Biggart	Buyer	Dent
Bilbray	Calvert	Diaz-Balart, L.
Bilirakis	Camp (MI)	Diaz-Balart, M.
Bishop (UT)	Campbell (CA)	Doolittle
Blackburn	Cannon	Drake
Blumenauer	Cantor	Dreier
Blunt	Capito	Duncan
Boehner	Capuano	Ehlers
Bonner	Carter	Emerson
Bono	Castle	English (PA)
Boozman	Chabot	Everett
Boustany	Coble	Fallin

Feeney	Lewis (KY)	Reynolds
Ferguson	Linder	Rogers (AL)
Filner	LoBiondo	Rogers (KY)
Flake	Lucas	Rogers (MI)
Forbes	Lungren, Daniel	Rohrabacher
Fortenberry	E.	Ros-Lehtinen
Fossella	Mack	Roskam
Fox	Manzullo	Royce
Franks (AZ)	Marchant	Ryan (WI)
Frelinghuysen	McCarthy (CA)	Sali
Gallegly	McCaul (TX)	Saxton
Garrett (NJ)	McCotter	Schmidt
Gerlach	McCrery	Sensenbrenner
Gillmor	McDermott	Sessions
Gingrey	McGovern	Shadegg
Gohmert	McHenry	Shays
Goode	McHugh	Shimkus
Goodlatte	McKeon	Shuster
Granger	McMorris	Simpson
Graves	Rodgers	Smith (NE)
Hall (TX)	Mica	Smith (NJ)
Hastert	Michaud	Smith (TX)
Hastings (WA)	Miller (FL)	Souder
Heller	Miller (MI)	Stark
Hensarling	Miller, Gary	Stearns
Herger	Moran (KS)	Sullivan
Hobson	Murphy, Tim	Tancred
Hoekstra	Musgrave	Terry
Holt	Myrick	Thornberry
Hulshof	Neugebauer	Tiahrt
Hunter	Nunes	Tiberti
Inglis (SC)	Olver	Turner
Inslee	Pearce	Upton
Issa	Pence	Walberg
Jindal	Peterson (PA)	Walden (OR)
Johnson (IL)	Petri	Walsh (NY)
Jordan	Pickering	Wamp
Keller	Pitts	Waters
King (IA)	Platts	Welch (VT)
King (NY)	Poe	Weldon (FL)
Kingston	Porter	Weller
Kirk	Price (GA)	Westmoreland
Kline (MN)	Pryce (OH)	Whitfield
Knollenberg	Putnam	Wicker
Kucinich	Radanovich	Wilson (NM)
Kuhl (NY)	Ramstad	Wilson (SC)
Lamborn	Regula	Wolf
Latham	Rehberg	Woolsey
LaTourette	Reichert	Young (AK)
Lewis (CA)	Renzi	Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—8

Clarke	Hayes	Paul
Crenshaw	Johnson, Sam	Waxman
Davis, Jo Ann	LaHood	

□ 2058

Mr. WELCH of Vermont and Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. WEINER changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

So (two-thirds not being in the affirmative) the motion was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

#### QUESTION OF THE PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. BOEHNER. Madam Speaker, I have a privileged resolution at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 612

Whereas clause one of House rule XXIII (Code of Official Conduct) states, "A Member, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, officer or employee of the House shall conduct himself at all times in a manner that shall reflect creditably on the House,";

Whereas the House Ethics Manual states that, "The public has a right to expect Members, officers and employees to exercise impartial judgment in performing their duties" and "This Committee has cautioned all Members to avoid situations in which even an inference might be drawn suggesting improper action;

Whereas during proceedings of the House on August 3, 2007, with the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Murtha) presiding, a question occurred on approval of the Journal of the previous day's proceedings;

Whereas following the vote, the gentleman from Wisconsin, Representative Sensenbrenner, inquired "Could the chair tell me how many Members rose to request a recorded vote and [the] total number of Members present in the House upon which the chair made his decision?";

Whereas Representative Murtha replied, "It is up to the chair. Let me tell you this, the vote will show that the approval would be approved by the House as it has been.";

Whereas the Speaker, as the presiding officer, has a duty to be a fair and impartial arbiter of the proceedings of the House, held to the highest ethical standards in deciding the various questions as they arise with impartiality and courtesy toward all Members, regardless of party affiliation;

Whereas a presiding officer of the House cannot achieve the requisite standard of impartiality while attempting to influence the outcome of a vote, predict the outcome of a vote, or express a preference for a particular outcome of a vote;

Whereas when the chair imbues his parliamentary statements with a partisan hue or with language more appropriate to a participant in the debate than to its presiding officer, Members' essential confidence in the impartiality of the chair is impaired: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That by his actions on August 3, 2007, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. Murtha, has brought dishonor and discredit to the United States House of Representatives by misusing the powers of the chair.

□ 2100

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The resolution constitutes a question of privilege.

#### MOTION TO TABLE

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, I move to table the resolution.

#### POINT OF ORDER

Mr. BOEHNER. Madam Speaker, I raise a point of order that the gentleman from Maryland engaged in debate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to table.

#### PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. BOEHNER. Parliamentary inquiry, Madam Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his inquiry.

Mr. BOEHNER. Madam Speaker, isn't it correct that the gentleman from Maryland engaged in debate, which allows the House to then proceed with up to 1 hour of debate on this resolution?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman was not recognized as the Chair had not yet ruled that the resolution constituted a question of privilege.

The question is on the motion to table.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. BOEHNER. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 211, nays 178, answered "present" 12, not voting 31, as follows:

[Roll No. 822]

#### YEAS—211

Abercrombie	Grijalva	Oberstar
Ackerman	Hall (NY)	Obeys
Allen	Harman	Oliver
Altmire	Hastings (FL)	Ortiz
Andrews	Herseth Sandlin	Pallone
Arcuri	Hill	Pascarell
Baca	Hinchev	Pastor
Baird	Hinojosa	Payne
Baldwin	Hirono	Perlmutter
Barrow	Hodes	Pomeroy
Bean	Holden	Price (NC)
Becerra	Holt	Rahall
Berkley	Honda	Rangel
Berman	Hooley	Reyes
Berry	Hoyer	Rodriguez
Bishop (GA)	Inslee	Ross
Bishop (NY)	Israel	Rothman
Boswell	Jackson (IL)	Roybal-Allard
Boucher	Jackson-Lee	Ruppersberger
Boyd (FL)	(TX)	Rush
Boyda (KS)	Jefferson	Ryan (OH)
Brady (PA)	Johnson (GA)	Salazar
Braley (IA)	Johnson, E. B.	Sanchez, Linda
Brown, Corrine	Jones (OH)	T.
Butterfield	Kagen	Sanchez, Loretta
Capps	Kanjorski	Sarbanes
Capuano	Kaptur	Schakowsky
Cardoza	Kennedy	Schiff
Carnahan	Kildee	Schwartz
Carney	Kilpatrick	Scott (GA)
Carson	Kind	Scott (VA)
Castor	Klein (FL)	Serrano
Chandler	Kucinich	Shea-Porter
Clay	Lampson	Sherman
Cleaver	Langevin	Shuler
Clyburn	Larsen (WA)	Sires
Cohen	Larson (CT)	Skelton
Conyers	Lee	Smith (WA)
Cooper	Levin	Snyder
Costa	Lewis (GA)	Solis
Costello	Lipinski	Space
Courtney	Loebbeck	Spratt
Cramer	Lofgren, Zoe	Stupak
Crowley	Lowey	Sutton
Cuellar	Lynch	Tanner
Davis (AL)	Mahoney (FL)	Tauscher
Davis (CA)	Maloney (NY)	Taylor
Davis (IL)	Markey	Thompson (CA)
Davis, Lincoln	Marshall	Thompson (MS)
DeFazio	Matheson	Tierney
DeGette	Matsui	Towns
Delahunt	McCarthy (NY)	Udall (CO)
DeLauro	McCollum (MN)	Udall (NM)
Dingell	McGovern	Van Hollen
Doggett	McIntyre	Velázquez
Donnelly	McNerney	Visclosky
Doyle	McNulty	Walz (MN)
Ellison	Meek (FL)	Wasserman
Ellsworth	Meeke (NY)	Schultz
Emanuel	Melancon	Waters
Engel	Michaud	Watson
Eshoo	Miller (NC)	Watt
Etheridge	Miller, George	Weiner
Farr	Mitchell	Welch (VT)
Fattah	Mollohan	Wexler
Filner	Moore (WI)	Wilson (OH)
Frank (MA)	Murphy (CT)	Woolsey
Giffords	Murphy, Patrick	Wu
Gillibrand	Murphy, Tim	Wynn
Gonzalez	Nadler	Yarmuth
Green, Al	Napolitano	
Green, Gene	Neal (MA)	

#### NAYS—178

Aderholt	Brown-Waite,	Deal (GA)
Akin	Ginny	Dent
Alexander	Buchanan	Diaz-Balart, L.
Bachmann	Burgess	Diaz-Balart, M.
Bachus	Burton (IN)	Doolittle
Baker	Buyer	Drake
Barrett (SC)	Calvert	Dreier
Barton (TX)	Camp (MI)	Duncan
Biggert	Campbell (CA)	Ehlers
Bilbray	Cannon	Emerson
Bilirakis	Cantor	English (PA)
Bishop (UT)	Capito	Everett
Blackburn	Carter	Fallin
Blunt	Castle	Feeney
Boehner	Chabot	Ferguson
Bonner	Coble	Flake
Bono	Cole (OK)	Forbes
Boozman	Conaway	Fortenberry
Boustany	Culberson	Fossella
Brady (TX)	Davis (KY)	Fox
Brown (GA)	Davis, David	Franks (AZ)
Brown (SC)	Davis, Tom	Gallegly

Garrett (NJ)	McCarthy (CA)	Ros-Lehtinen
Gerlach	McCaul (TX)	Roskam
Gillmor	McCotter	Royce
Gingrey	McCrery	Ryan (WI)
Gohmert	McHenry	Sali
Goode	McHugh	Saxton
Goodlatte	McKeon	Schmidt
Granger	McMorris	Sensenbrenner
Graves	Rodgers	Sessions
Hall (TX)	Mica	Shadegg
Hastert	Miller (FL)	Shays
Hastings (WA)	Miller (MI)	Shimkus
Heller	Miller, Gary	Simpson
Hensarling	Moran (KS)	Smith (NE)
Hergert	Musgrave	Smith (NJ)
Hoekstra	Myrick	Smith (TX)
Hulshof	Neugebauer	Souder
Inglis (SC)	Nunes	Stearns
Issa	Pearce	Sullivan
Jindal	Pence	Tancredo
Jordan	Peterson (PA)	Terry
Keller	Petri	Thornberry
King (IA)	Pickering	Tiahrt
King (NY)	Pitts	Tiberi
Kirk	Platts	Turner
Kline (MN)	Poe	Upton
Knollenberg	Porter	Walberg
Kuhl (NY)	Price (GA)	Walden (OR)
Latham	Pryce (OH)	Walsh (NY)
LaTourette	Putnam	Wamp
Lewis (CA)	Ramstad	Weldon (FL)
Lewis (KY)	Regula	Weller
Linder	Rehberg	Westmoreland
Lucas	Reichert	Whitfield
Lungren, Daniel	Renzi	Wilson (NM)
E.	Reynolds	Wilson (SC)
Mack	Rogers (AL)	Wolf
Manzullo	Rogers (KY)	
Marchant	Rogers (MI)	

#### ANSWERED "PRESENT"—12

Bartlett (MD)	Johnson (IL)	Rohrabacher
Frelinghuysen	Jones (NC)	Wicker
Gilchrest	Kingston	Young (AK)
Hobson	LoBiondo	Young (FL)

#### NOT VOTING—31

Blumenauer	Hare	Murtha
Boren	Hayes	Paul
Clarke	Higgins	Peterson (MN)
Crenshaw	Hunter	Radanovich
Cubin	Johnson, Sam	Sestak
Cummings	LaHood	Shuster
Davis, Jo Ann	Lamborn	Slaughter
Dicks	Lantos	Stark
Edwards	McDermott	Waxman
Gordon	Moore (KS)	
Gutierrez	Moran (VA)	

□ 2119

Mr. LOBIONDO changed his vote from "nay" to "present."

So the motion to table was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULES

Ms. CASTOR, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 110-298) on the resolution (H. Res. 613) providing for consideration of motions to suspend the rules, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

#### REPORT ON RESOLUTION WAIVING REQUIREMENT OF CLAUSE 6(a) OF RULE XIII WITH RESPECT TO CONSIDERATION OF CERTAIN RESOLUTIONS

Ms. CASTOR, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 110-299) on the resolution (H.

Res. 614) waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to consideration of certain resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

# REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3221, NEW DIRECTION FOR ENERGY INDEPENDENCE, NATIONAL SECURITY, AND CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT, AND FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2776, RENEWABLE ENERGY AND ENERGY CONSERVATION TAX ACT OF 2007

Ms. CASTOR, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 110-300) on the resolution (H. Res. 615) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3221) moving the United States toward greater energy independence and security, developing innovative new technologies, reducing carbon emissions, creating green jobs, protecting consumers, increasing clean renewable energy production, and modernizing our energy infrastructure, and for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2776) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax incentives for the production of renewable energy and energy conservation, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

## SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 775. An act to establish a National Commission on the Infrastructure of the United States; to the committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

S. 1983. An act to amend the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act to renew and amend the provisions for the enhanced review of covered pesticide products, to authorize fees for certain pesticide products, to extend and improve the collection of maintenance fees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

## ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Ms. Lorraine C. Miller, Clerk of the House, reported and found a truly enrolled bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 3206. An act to provide for an additional temporary extension of programs under the Small Business Act and the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 through December 15, 2007, and for other purposes.

## SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced her signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 1. An act to provide greater transparency in the legislative process.

S. 375. An act to waive application of the Indian Self-Determination and Education

Assistance Act to a specific parcel of real property transferred by the United States to 2 Indian tribes in the State of Oregon, and for other purposes.

S. 975. An act Granting the consent and approval of Congress to an interstate forest fire protection compact.

S. 1099. An act to amend chapter 89 of title 5, United States Code, to make individuals employed by the Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission eligible to obtain Federal health insurance.

S. 1716. To amend the U.S. Troop Readiness, Veterans' Care, Katrina Recovery, and Iraq Accountability Appropriations Act, 2007, to strike a requirement relating to foreign producers.

## ADJOURNMENT

Ms. CASTOR. Madam Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to adjourn.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. ISSA. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 270, nays 121, not voting 41, as follows:

[Roll No. 823]

YEAS—270

Abercrombie	Cramer	Inslee
Ackerman	Crowley	Israel
Aderholt	Cuellar	Issa
Alexander	Davis (AL)	Jackson (IL)
Allen	Davis (CA)	Jackson-Lee
Altmire	Davis (IL)	(TX)
Andrews	Davis, Lincoln	Jefferson
Arcuri	Davis, Tom	Johnson (GA)
Baca	DeFazio	Johnson, E. B.
Baird	DeGette	Jones (NC)
Baldwin	Delahunt	Jones (OH)
Barrett (SC)	DeLauro	Jordan
Barrow	Dent	Kagen
Bartlett (MD)	Diaz-Balart, L.	Kanjorski
Bean	Diaz-Balart, M.	Kaptur
Becerra	Dingell	Keller
Berkley	Doggett	Kennedy
Berman	Doyle	Kildee
Bishop (GA)	Dreier	Kilpatrick
Bishop (NY)	Ellison	Kind
Bishop (UT)	Emanuel	Klein (FL)
Blumenauer	Emerson	Knollenberg
Bono	Engel	Kucinich
Boswell	Eshoo	Kuhl (NY)
Boucher	Etheridge	Langevin
Boustany	Farr	Larsen (WA)
Boyd (FL)	Fattah	Larson (CT)
Boyd (KS)	Feeney	Lee
Brady (PA)	Ferguson	Levin
Braley (IA)	Filner	Lewis (GA)
Brown, Corrine	Frank (MA)	Lipinski
Brown-Waite,	Frelinghuysen	Loeback
Ginny	Gerlach	Lofgren, Zoe
Buchanan	Gilchrest	Lowey
Burton (IN)	Gillmor	Lynch
Butterfield	Gonzalez	Mack
Buyer	Granger	Mahoney (FL)
Camp (MI)	Green, Al	Maloney (NY)
Capps	Grijalva	Manzullo
Capuano	Hall (NY)	Marchant
Cardoza	Harman	Markey
Carnahan	Hastings (FL)	Marshall
Carson	Hastings (WA)	Matheson
Castle	Heller	Matsui
Castor	Herger	McCarthy (CA)
Chabot	Herseht Sandlin	McCaul (TX)
Chandler	Hill	McCollum (MN)
Clay	Hinchev	McGovern
Cleaver	Hinojosa	McHugh
Clyburn	Hirono	McIntyre
Cohen	Hodes	McKeon
Conyers	Holden	McMorris
Cooper	Holt	Rodgers
Costa	Honda	McNerney
Costello	Hooley	Meek (FL)
Courtney	Hoyer	Meeks (NY)

Michaud	Reyes
Miller (NC)	Rodriguez
Miller, Gary	Rogers (AL)
Miller, George	Rogers (KY)
Mitchell	Ros-Lehtinen
Moore (KS)	Roskam
Moore (WI)	Ross
Murphy (CT)	Rothman
Murphy, Patrick	Roybal-Allard
Nadler	Ruppersberger
Napolitano	Rush
Neal (MA)	Ryan (OH)
Nunes	Ryan (WI)
Oberstar	Salazar
Obey	Sánchez, Linda
Olver	T.
Ortiz	Sanchez, Loretta
Pallone	Sarbanes
Pastor	Schakowsky
Payne	Schiff
Pence	Scott (GA)
Perlmutter	Scott (VA)
Peterson (MN)	Sensenbrenner
Peterson (PA)	Serrano
Petri	Shays
Pickering	Shea-Porter
Pomeroy	Sherman
Porter	Shuster
Price (NC)	Simpson
Pryce (OH)	Sires
Radanovich	Skelton
Ramstad	Smith (NJ)
Rangel	Smith (WA)
Regula	Snyder
Rehberg	Solis
Reichert	Space

Spratt
Stearns
Stupak
Sullivan
Sutton
Tancred
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Towns
Udall (NM)
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walberg
Walz (MN)
Wamp
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson
Weiner
Welch (VT)
Wexler
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (OH)
Wilson (SC)
Woolsey
Wynn
Yarmuth

## NAYS—121

Akin	Franks (AZ)	Murphy, Tim
Bachmann	Galleghy	Myrick
Bachus	Garrett (NJ)	Neugebauer
Barton (TX)	Giffords	Pascarella
Berry	Gillibrand	Pearce
Biggert	Gingrey	Pitts
Bilirakis	Gohmert	Platts
Blackburn	Goode	Poe
Blunt	Goodlatte	Price (GA)
Bonner	Graves	Putnam
Boozman	Green, Gene	Rahall
Brown (GA)	Hall (TX)	Renzi
Brown (SC)	Hastert	Reynolds
Burgess	Hensarling	Rogers (MI)
Calvert	Hobson	Rohrabacher
Campbell (CA)	Hoekstra	Royce
Cannon	Hulshof	Sali
Cantor	Inglis (SC)	Schmidt
Capito	Jindal	Schwartz
Carney	Johnson (IL)	Sessions
Carter	King (IA)	Shadegg
Coble	King (NY)	Shuler
Cole (OK)	Kingston	Smith (NE)
Conaway	Kline (MN)	Souder
Culberson	Lamborn	Terry
Davis (KY)	Latham	Thornberry
Davis, David	LaTourette	Tiahrt
Deal (GA)	Lewis (CA)	Tiberi
Donnelly	Lewis (KY)	Turner
Drake	LoBiondo	Udall (CO)
Duncan	Lungren, Daniel	Upton
Ehlers	E.	Walden (OR)
Ellsworth	McCarthy (NY)	Walsh (NY)
English (PA)	McCotter	Watt
Everett	McHenry	Weller
Fallin	Melancon	Westmoreland
Flake	Mica	Wolf
Forbes	Miller (FL)	Wu
Fortenberry	Miller (MI)	Young (AK)
Fossella	Mollohan	Young (FL)
Fox	Moran (KS)	

## NOT VOTING—41

Baker	Gutierrez	McNulty
Blibray	Hare	Moran (VA)
Boehner	Hayes	Murtha
Boren	Higgins	Musgrave
Brady (TX)	Hunter	Paul
Clarke	Johnson, Sam	Saxton
Crenshaw	Kirk	Sestak
Cubin	LaHood	Shimkus
Cummings	Lampson	Slaughter
Davis, Jo Ann	Lantos	Smith (TX)
Dicks	Linder	Stark
Doolittle	Lucas	Waxman
Edwards	McCrery	Weldon (FL)
Gordon	McDermott	

So the motion to adjourn was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 39 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Saturday, August 4, 2007, at 9 a.m.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

2873. A letter from the Executive Director, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Rules Relating to Permissible Uses of Official Seal (RIN: 3038-AC42) received June 18, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2874. A letter from the Regulatory Analyst, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — United States Standards for Sorghum (RIN: 0580-AA91) received July 16, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2875. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Black Stem Rust; Addition of Rust-Resistant Varieties [Docket No. APHIS-2007-0072] received July 23, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2876. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, APHIS, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Cattle for Export; Removal of Certain Testing Requirements [Docket No. APHIS-2006-0147] (RIN: 0579Z-AC26) received July 26, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2877. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, APHIS, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Oriental Fruit Fly; Removal of Quarantined Areas [Docket No. APHIS-2006-0151] received July 26, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2878. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, APHIS, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Brucellosis in Cattle; State and Area Classifications; Idaho [Docket No. APHIS-2007-0097] received July 26, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2879. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Dimethenamid; Pesticide Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2006-0165; FRL-8138-2] received July 23, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2880. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Diflubenuron; Pesticide Tolerance for Emergency Exemptions [EPA-HQ-OPP-2007-0446; FRL-8136-7] received July 19, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2881. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Glufosinate-ammonium; Pesticide Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2007-0313; FRL-8137-4] received July 19, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2882. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental

Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Penoxsulam (2-(2,2-difluoroethoxy) -N-(5,8-

dimethoxy[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]pyrimidin-2-yl)-6- (trifluoromethyl)benzenesulfonamide; Pesticide Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2006-0076; FRL-8137-7] received July 19, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2883. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Fenazaquin, 4-tert-butylphenethyl Quinazolin-4-yl Ether; Pesticide Import Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2006-0075; FRL-8141-3] received August 2, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2884. A letter from the Director, Education Activity, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's report on the public-private competition for bus service in the Domestic Dependent Elementary and Secondary Schools at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2461; to the Committee on Armed Services.

2885. A letter from the Under Secretary for Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Lieutenant General John M. Curran, United States Army, and his advancement to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list; to the Committee on Armed Services.

2886. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's report regarding progress in building interagency capacity for national security missions, pursuant to Section 1035 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007, Pub. L. 109-364; to the Committee on Armed Services.

2887. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Agriculture, transmitting a copy of draft legislation, "To establish a program to revitalize rural multi-family housing"; to the Committee on Financial Services.

2888. A letter from the Chief Counsel, FEMA, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Changes in Flood Elevation Determinations [Docket No. FEMA-B-7719] received July 31, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

2889. A letter from the Chief Counsel, FEMA, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Changes in Flood Elevation Determinations [Docket No. FEMA-B-7717] received August 2, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

2890. A letter from the Counsel for Legislation and Regulations, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the Department's final rule — Adjustable Rate and Home Equity Conversion Mortgages-Additional Index [Docket No. FR-4969-F-02] (RIN: 2502-AI32) received July 31, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

2891. A letter from the Regulatory Specialist Legislative and Regulatory Activities Division, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Management Official Interlocks [Docket ID OTS-2007-0013] (RIN: 1550-AC09) received July 16, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

2892. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a draft bill that seeks to modernize the Treasury Tax and Loan (TT&L) statute; to the Committee on Financial Services.

2893. A letter from the Chairman and President, Export-Import Bank, transmitting a report on transactions involving U.S. exports to Ireland pursuant to Section 2(b)(3) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended; to the Committee on Financial Services.

2894. A letter from the Chairman and President, Export-Import Bank, transmitting a report on transactions involving U.S. exports to Brazil pursuant to Section 2(b)(3) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended; to the Committee on Financial Services.

2895. A letter from the Assistant to the Board, Federal Reserve System, transmitting the System's final rule — Truth in Lending [Regulation Z; Docket No. R-1291] received August 3, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

2896. A letter from the Associate General Counsel, Government Accountability Office, transmitting the Office's final rule — Amendments to Rules Regarding Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting (RIN: 3235-AJ58) received July 31, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

2897. A letter from the Deputy Director, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's final rule — Benefits Payable in Terminated Single-Employer Plans; Allocation of Assets in Single-Employer Plans; Interest Assumptions for Valuing and Paying Benefits — received July 31, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

2898. A letter from the Acting Director/PDRA-RUS/USDA, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Public Television Station Digital Transition Grant Program (RIN: 0572-AC02) received July 10, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2899. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Mgmt. Staff, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Listing of Color Additives Subject to Certification; D&C Black No. 3 [Docket No. 1995C-0286 (formerly Docket No. 95C-0286)] received July 30, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2900. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment to the Interim Final Regulation for Mental Health Parity [CMS-4094-F5] (RIN: 0938-AO83) received July 27, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2901. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — High Risk Pools [CMS-2260-IFC] (RIN: 0938-A046) received July 27, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2902. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Diversion Control, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule — Changes in the Regulation of Iodine Crystals and Chemical Mixtures Containing Over 2.2 Percent Iodine [Docket No. DEA-257F] (RIN: 1117-AA93) received July 31, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2903. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards; Tire Pressure Monitoring Systems [Docket No. NHTSA 2007-28694, Notice 1] (RIN: 2127-AJ90) received August 3, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2904. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's report entitled, "Guidance for Evaluating the Oral Bioavailability of Metals in Soils

for Use in Human Health Risk Assessment"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2905. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Extension of Cross-Media Electronic Reporting Rule Deadline for Authorized Programs [EPA-HQ-OEI-2003-0001; FRL-8449-8] (RIN: 2025-AA07) received July 30, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2906. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans and Designation of Areas for Air Quality Planning Purposes; Kentucky; Redesignation of Boyd County, Kentucky Portion of the Huntington-Ashland 8-Hour Ozone Nonattainment Area to Attainment for Ozone [EPA-R04-OAR-2006-0362-200702; FRL-8449-5] received July 30, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2907. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Michigan [EPA-R05-OAR-2006-0541; FRL-8449-6] received July 30, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2908. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Iowa; Clean Air Interstate Rule [EPA-R07-OAR-2007-0347; FRL-8450-1] received July 23, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2909. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; State of Kansas [EPA-R07-OAR-2007-0620; FRL-8450-5] received July 23, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2910. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; State of Missouri [EPA-R07-OAR-2007-061; FRL-8450-7] received July 23, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2911. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Louisiana; Clean Air Interstate Rule Sulfur Dioxide Trading Program [EPA-R06-OAR-2006-0849; FRL-8442-8] received July 19, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2912. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Revisions to the Arizona State Implementation Plan, Maricopa County [EPA-R09-OAR-2007-0610; FRL-8448-6] received July 23, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2913. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Determination of Attainment, Approval of Designation of Areas for Air Quality Planning Purposes; Indiana; Correction [EPA-R05-OAR-2006-0459; FRL-8450-3] received July 23, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2914. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation; North Dakota; Revisions to New Source Review Rules [(EPA-R08-OAR-2006-0502), FRL-8441-9] received July 19, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2915. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Partial Withdrawal of Direct Final Rule Revising the California State Implementation Plan, San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District [EPA-R09-OAR-2007-0236; FRL-8444-3] received July 19, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2916. A letter from the Assistant Bureau Chief, Enforcement Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — In the Matter of Amendment of Section 1.80(b)(1) of the Commission's Rules Increase of Forfeiture Maxima for Obscene, Indecent, and Profane Broadcasts to Implement The Broadcast Decency Enforcement Act of 2005 [EB-06-IH-2271] received July 30, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2917. A letter from the Acting Legal Advisor to the Chief/WTB, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — In the Matter of Amendment of Part 90 of the Commission's Rules [WP Docket No. 07-100] received July 30, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2918. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — FPA Section 203 Supplemental Policy Statement [Docket No. PL07-01-000] received July 31, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2919. A letter from the Principal Deputy General Counsel, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Market-Based Rates for Wholesale Sales of Electric Energy, Capacity and Ancillary Services by Public Utilities [Docket No. RM04-7-000; Order No. 697] received July 3, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2920. A letter from the Director, International Cooperation, Department of Defense, transmitting Pursuant to Section 27(f) of the Arms Export Control Act and Section 1(f) of Executive Order 11958, Transmittal No. 08-07 informing of an intent to sign the Information Assurance Research Collaboration Agreement between the United States and Argentina, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2767(f); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2921. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a six month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to Liberia that was declared in Executive Order 13348 of July 22, 2004, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2922. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Antiboycott penalty guidelines [Docket No. 0612242577-7145-01] (RIN: 0694-AD63) received July 16, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2923. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary For Export Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Technical Corrections to the Export Administration Regulations [Docket No. 070611188-7189-01] (RIN: 0694-AE07) received August 2, 2007, pursuant

to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2924. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, certification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles and services to the Governments of Russia, Ukraine, and Norway (Transmittal No. DDTC 071-07); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2925. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, certification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles and services to the Government of Russia (Transmittal No. DDTC 072-07); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2926. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, certification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles and services to the Government of the United Kingdom (Transmittal No. DDTC 068-07); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2927. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's report entitled, "Human Rights Report for International Military Education and Training Recipients," in accordance with Section 549 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2928. A letter from the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board, transmitting the Board's FY 2006 Annual Report required by Section 203 of the Notification and Federal Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-174; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2929. A letter from the Director for Civil Rights, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's annual report for FY 2006 prepared in accordance with Section 203 of the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002 (No FEAR Act), Public Law 107-174; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2930. A letter from the Deputy White House Liaison, Department of Justice, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2931. A letter from the Deputy White House Liaison, Department of Justice, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

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2961. A letter from the Deputy White House Liaison, Department of Justice, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2962. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Administration and Mgmt., Department of Labor, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2963. A letter from the General Counsel, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting the Office's final rule — Cost Accounting Standards Board (CAS); Applicability of Cost Accounting Standards Coverage — received July 31, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2964. A letter from the Executive Secretary, U.S. Agency for International Development, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2965. A letter from the Acting Assistant Administrator, Bureau for Legislative and Public Affairs, U.S. Agency for International Development, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Various Administrative Changes to the USAID Acquisition Regulations (AIDAR) (RIN: 0412-AA60) received June 18, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2966. A letter from the Office of the District of Columbia Auditor, transmitting a report entitled, "Letter Report: Audit of Advisory Neighborhood Commission 4A for Fiscal Years 2005 Through 2007, as of March 31, 2007"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2967. A letter from the Office of the District of Columbia Auditor, transmitting a report entitled, "Letter Report: Review of Advisory Neighborhood Commission 2C Grant Awards for the Period March 2005 through December 2006"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

2968. A letter from the Chair, Election Assistance Commission, transmitting the Commission's report regarding State governments' expenditures of Help America Vote Act (HAVA) funds from December 31, 2006 through September 30, 2006; to the Committee on House Administration.

2969. A letter from the Chair, Election Assistance Commission, transmitting the Commission's report entitled, "The Impact of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 on the Administration of Elections for Federal Office 2005-2006"; to the Committee on House Administration.

2970. A letter from the Deputy Secretary, Department of the Interior, transmitting a copy of a draft bill entitled, "Preserve America and Save America's Treasures Act"; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

2971. A letter from the Associate Deputy Secretary, Department of the Interior, transmitting a copy of a draft bill which would amend the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

2972. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Ocean Perch in the Eastern Aleutian District of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No. 070213033-7033-01] (RIN: 0648-XB33) received July 31, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

2973. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act Provisions; Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Atlantic Sea Scallop Fishery; Closure of the Nantucket Lightship Scallop Access Area to General Category Scallop Vessels [Docket No. 060314069-6069-01] (RIN: 0648-XA84) received July 31, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

2974. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Magnuson-Stevens Act Provisions; Fisheries Off West Coast States; Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery; Biennial Specifications and Management Measures; Inseason Adjustments [Docket No. 060824226-6322-02] (RIN: 0648-AV69) received July 31, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

2975. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Economic Exclusive Zone Off Alaska; Deep-water Species Fishery by Catcher Processor Rockfish Cooperatives in the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No. 070213032-7032-01] (RIN: 0648-XB12) received July 31, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

2976. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Commerce, transmitting a copy of a draft bill entitled, "Patent Law Treaty Implementation Act"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2977. A letter from the Federal Liaison Officer, Patent and Trademark Office, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Miscellaneous Changes to Trademark Trial and Appeal Board Rules [Docket No.: PTO-T-2005-014] (RIN: 0651-AB56) received August 1, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2978. A letter from the Controller, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, transmitting the Audited Financial Statements of NSDAR for the Fiscal Year ending February 28, 2007, pursuant to 36 U.S.C. 1102; to the Committee on the Judiciary.



2979. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Civil Works, Department of the Army, Department of Defense, transmitting the Final Feasibility Report and Environmental Assessment for the Lido Key, Sarasota County, Florida, Hurricane and Storm Damage Reduction Project; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2980. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Special Local Regulations for Marine Events; Atlantic Ocean, Ocean City, MD [CGD05-07-016] (RIN: 1625-AA08) received July 30, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2981. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Special Local Regulations for Marine Events; Delaware River, Delaware City, DE [CGD05-07-020] (RIN: 1625-AA08) received July 30, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2982. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Special Local Regulations for Marine Events; Sail Virginia 2007; Port of Hampton Roads, VA [CGD05-07-012] (RIN: 1625-AA08) received July 30, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2983. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Recovery of Aircraft, Lake Michigan, Milwaukee, WI. [CGD09-07-032] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 2, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2984. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Drawbridge Operation Regulations; Charles River and its tributaries, Boston, MA [CGD01-07-058] received August 2, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2985. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Drawbridge Operation Regulations; Long Island, New York Inland Waterway from East Rockway Inlet to Shinnecock Canal, Jones Beach, NY. [CGD01-07-046] received August 2, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2986. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Drawbridge Operation Regulations; Long Island, New York Inland Waterway from East Rockway Inlet to Shinnecock Canal, Jones Beach, NY. [CGD01-07-045] received August 2, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2987. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Drawbridge Operation Regulations; Long Island, New York Waterway from East Rockway Inlet to Shinnecock Canal, Hempstead, NY. [CGD01-07-044] received August 2, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2988. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Drawbridge Oper-

ation Regulations; Raritan River, Arthur Kill, and their tributaries, NJ. [CGD01-07-056] received August 2, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2989. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; BART Transbay Tube Seismic Upgrade; San Francisco, California [COTP San Francisco Bay 07-025] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 2, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2990. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Roostertail Fireworks, Detroit River, Detroit, MI. [CGD09-07-021] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 2, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2991. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Celebrate America Fundraiser Fireworks, Lake St. Clair, Grosse Pointe Farms, MI. [CGD09-07-030] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 2, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2992. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Riverfest 2007, Connecticut River, Hartford, CT. [CGD01-07-064] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 2, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2993. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Sand and Sea Festival Fireworks Display, Salisbury, Massachusetts. [CGD01-07-043] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 2, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2994. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Beverly Homecoming Fireworks, Beverly, Massachusetts. [CGD01-07-008] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 2, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2995. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Chicago Harbor, Navy Pier East, Chicago, IL. [CGD09-07-007] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 2, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2996. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zones; Annual events requiring safety zones in the Captain of the Port Lake Michigan zone. [CGD09-07-005] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 2, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2997. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Chicago Harbor, Navy Pier Southeast, Chicago, IL. [CGD09-07-006] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 2, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2998. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Milwaukee Harbor, Milwaukee, WI. [CDG09-07-008] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 2, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2999. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Town of Weymouth Fourth of July Celebration Fireworks, Weymouth, Massachusetts. [CGD01-07-002] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 2, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3000. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Town of Lynn Fourth of July Fireworks Display, Nahant Bay, Massachusetts [CGD01-07-031] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 2, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3001. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Mercyhurst College "Old Fashion 4th of July" Presque Isle Bay, Erie, PA [CGD09-07-034] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 2, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3002. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Independence Day Fireworks Display, St. Lawrence River, Alexandria Bay, NY [CGD09-07-043] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 2, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3003. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; City of Richmond July 3rd Fireworks Show, San Francisco Bay, CA [COTP San Francisco Bay 07-027] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 2, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3004. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Boston Pops Fireworks, Boston, Massachusetts [CGD01-07-072] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 2, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3005. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zones; Lake Tahoe Independence Day Celebration, Lake Tahoe, CA and Lake Tahoe, NV [COTP San Francisco Bay 07-020] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 2, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3006. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Foundation Amistad Fireworks, East Hampton, NY [CGD01-07-079] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 2, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3007. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department

of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone: Independence Day Celebration Fireworks [CGD01-07-037] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 2, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3008. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone: Salem Harbor Celebrates the 4th of July Fireworks — Boston, Massachusetts [CGD01-07-073] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 2, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3009. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone: Hingham 4th of July Fireworks Display, Hingham, Massachusetts [CGD01-07-036] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 2, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3010. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Special Local Regulations for Marine Events; York River, Yorktown, VA [CGD05-07-031] (RIN: 1625-AA08) received August 2, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3011. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Special Local Regulations for Marine Events; Rappahannock River, Essex County, Westmoreland County, Layton, Virginia [CGD05-07-017] (RIN: 1625-AA08) received August 2, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3012. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone: Town of Marblehead Fourth of July Fireworks Display, Marblehead Harbor, Massachusetts [CGD01-07-001] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 2, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3013. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone: Patapsco River, Northwest and Inner Harbors, Baltimore, MD [CGD05-07-010] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 2, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3014. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's summary and detailed breakdown of the disability-related complaints that U.S. and foreign passenger carriers operating to and from the U.S. received during the 2006 calendar year, pursuant to section 707 of the Wendell H. Ford Aviation Investment and Reform Act for the 21st Century; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3015. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class E Airspace; Marshalltown, IA. [Docket No. FAA-2007-27679; Airspace Docket No. 07-ACE-4] received August 3, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3016. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Middlesboro, KY. [Docket

No. FAA-2007-27262; Airspace Docket No. 07-ASO-1] received August 3, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3017. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class E Airspace; Hugoton, KS. [Docket No. FAA-2007-27838; Airspace Docket No. 07-ACE-6] received August 3, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3018. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace; Dean Memorial Airport, NH [Docket No. FAA-2007-28010, Airspace Docket No. 07-ANE-91] received August 3, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3019. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A300-600 Series Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2006-26120; Directorate Identifier 2006-NM-184-AD; Amendment 39-15051; AD 2007-10-10] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 3, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3020. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Robinson Helicopter Company Model R44 and R44 II Helicopters [Docket No. FAA-2006-26696; Directorate Identifier 2006-SW-19-AD; Amendment 39-15058; AD 2007-11-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 3, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3021. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Dornier Luftfahrt GmbH Model 228 Series Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2007-27295 Directorate Identifier 2007-CE-013-AD; Amendment 39-15060; AD 2007-11-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 3, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3022. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Reims Aviation S.A. Model F406 Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2007-26973 Directorate Identifier 2007-CE-002-AD; Amendment 39-15061; AD 2007-11-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 3, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3023. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model DC-9-81 (MD-81), DC-9-82 (MD-82), DC-9-83 (MD-83), DC-9-87 (MD-87), and MD-88 Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2007-28100; Directorate Identifier 2007-NM-103-AD; Amendment 39-15045; AD 2007-10-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 3, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3024. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; General Electric Company (GE) CF6-80C2B Series Turbofan Engines [Docket No. FAA-2006-25738; Directorate Identifier 2006-NE-27-AD; Amendment 39-15085; AD 2007-12-07] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 3, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3025. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness

Directives; Diamond Aircraft Industries GmbH Model DA 40 Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2007-27348; Directorate Identifier 2007-CE-015-AD; Amendment 39-15078; AD 2007-11-21] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 3, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3026. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Hawker Beechcraft Corporation (Type Certificate No. A00010WI previously held by Raytheon Aircraft Company) Model 390 Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2007-28251; Directorate Identifier 2007-CE-049-AD; Amendment 39-15099; AD 2007-12-21] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 3, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3027. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; General Electric Company CF34-10E Series Turbofan Engines [Docket No. FAA-2006-26585; Directorate Identifier 2006-NE-44-AD; Amendment 39-15087; AD 2007-12-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 3, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3028. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revision of Class E Airspace; Red Dog, AK [Docket No. FAA-2006-26396; Airspace Docket No. 06-AAL-40] received August 3, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3029. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class E Airspace; Marshalltown, IA. [Docket No. FAA-2007-27679; Airspace Docket No. 07-ACE-4] received August 3, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3030. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace; Front Royal-Warren County, VA [Docket No. FAA-2007-27512, Airspace Docket No. 07-AEA-01] received August 3, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3031. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class E Airspace; Canby, MN. [Docket No. FAA-2007-27676; Airspace Docket No. 07-AGL-2] received August 3, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3032. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revision of Class E Airspace; Port Heiden, AK [Docket No. FAA-2007-27222; Airspace Docket No. 07-AAL-02] received August 3, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3033. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revision of Class E Airspace; Kodiak, AK [Docket No. FAA-2007-27221; Airspace Docket No. 07-AAL-01] received August 3, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3034. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, Weather Takeoff Minimums; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No. 30549 Amdt. 3217] received August 3, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3035. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, Weather Takeoff Minimums; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No. 30548 Amdt. No. 3216] received August 3, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3036. A letter from the FMCSA Regulatory Ombudsman, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Parts and Accessories Necessary for Safe Operations: Surge Brake Requirements [Docket No. FMCSA-2005-21323] (RIN: 2126-AA91) received August 3, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3037. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Air Tractor, Inc. Model AT-602 Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2006-26775; Directorate Identifier 2007-CE-01-AD; Amendment 39-15042; AD 2007-10-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 3, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3038. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Sikorsky Aircraft Corporation Model S-76A, B, and C Helicopters [Docket No. FAA-2007-28241; Directorate Identifier 2007-SW-07-AD; Amendment 39-15062; AD 2007-11-05] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 3, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3039. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A340-211, -212, -311, and -312 Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2007-28354; Directorate Identifier 2006-NM-245-AD; Amendment 39-15086; AD 2007-12-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 3, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3040. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A330 and A340 Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2007-28369; Directorate Identifier 2007-NM-076-AD; Amendment 39-15088; AD 2007-12-10] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 3, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3041. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class E Airspace; Monticello, IA. [Docket No. FAA-2007-27678; Airspace Docket No. 07-ACE-3] received August 3, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3042. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class E Airspace; Manhattan, KS. [Docket No. FAA-2007-27677; Airspace Docket No. 07-ACE-2] received August 3, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3043. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Revised Compliance Dates under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit Regulations and Effluent Limitations Guidelines and Standards for Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations [EPA-HQ-OW-2005-0036; FRL-8444-8] (RIN: 2040-AE92) received July 19, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3044. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting a

copy of a draft bill to clarify the requirements for special monthly pension based on age and disability; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

3045. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting a copy of a draft bill entitled, "Agent Orange Equitable Compensation Act"; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

3046. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Qualifying Advanced Coal Project Program [Notice 2007-52] received July 30, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3047. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — 26 CFR 1.707-1: Transactions between partner and partnership. (Rev. Rul. 2007-40) received July 30, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3048. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Change to Office to which Notices of Non-judicial Sale and Requests for Return of Wrongfully Levied Property must be sent. [TD 9344] (RIN: 1545-BG24) received July 30, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3049. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Entry of Taxable Fuel [TD 9346] (RIN: 1545-BC08) received July 31, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3050. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Repayment of Commodity Credit Corporation Loans [Notice 2007-63] received July 31, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3051. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Determination of Issue Price in the Case of Certain Debt Instruments Issued for Property (Rev. Rul. 2007-44) received July 31, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3052. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Section 1248 Attribution Principles [TD 9345] (RIN: 1545-BA93) received July 31, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3053. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Return Required by Subchapter T Cooperative Under Section 6012 [TD 9336] (RIN: 1545-BF82) received July 31, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3054. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — AJCA Modifications to the Section 6112 Regulations [TD 9352] (RIN: 1545-BE28) received August 2, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3055. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — AJCA Modifications to the Section 6111 Regulations [TD 9351] (RIN: 1545-BE26) received August 2, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3056. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — AJCA Modifications to the Section 6011 Regula-

tions [TD 9350] (RIN: 1545-BE24) received August 2, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3057. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Qualified Severance of a Trust for Generation-Skipping Transfer (GST) Tax Purposes [TD 9348] (RIN: 1545-BC50) received August 2, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3058. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Revised Regulations Concerning Section 403(b) Tax-Sheltered Annuity Contracts [TD 9340] (RIN: 1545-BB64) received July 25, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3059. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Agriculture, transmitting a copy of draft legislation entitled, "Healthy Forests Partnership Act"; jointly to the Committees on Agriculture and Natural Resources.

3060. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's Fiscal Year 2006 Annual Report to Congress for the Office For Civil Rights, in accordance with the requirements of the Department of Education Organization Act; jointly to the Committees on Education and Labor and the Judiciary.

3061. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Medicare Program; Prospective Payment System and Consolidated Billing for Skilled Nursing Facilities for FY 2008 [CMS-1545-F] (RIN: 0938-AO64) received August 1, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

3062. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Medicare Program; Changes to the Hospital Inpatient Prospective Payment Systems and Fiscal Year 2008 Rates [CMS-1533-FC] (RIN: 0938-AO70) received August 1, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

3063. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, CMS, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's "Major" final rule — Medicare Program; Inpatient Rehabilitation Facility Prospective Payment System for Federal Fiscal Year 2008 [CMS-1551-F] (RIN: 0938-AO63) received August 1, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

3064. A letter from the Inspector General, Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction, transmitting the July 2007 Quarterly Report pursuant to Section 3001(i) of Title III of the 2004 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Defense and for the Reconstruction of Iraq and Afghanistan (Pub. L. 108-106) as amended by Pub. L. 108-375, Pub. L. 109-102, Pub. L. 109-364, Pub. L. 109-440, and Pub. L. 110-28; jointly to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Appropriations.

3065. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting a copy of a draft bill entitled, "Veterans' Pride Initiative Act"; jointly to the Committees on Veterans' Affairs and Armed Services.

3066. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Transportation, transmitting a copy of a draft bill entitled, "To amend and enhance certain maritime programs of the Department of Transportation, and for other purposes"; jointly to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, Ways and Means, and Natural Resources.

3067. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State,

transmitting a copy of a draft bill entitled, "To amend the R.M.S. Titanic Maritime Memorial Act of 1986 to implement the International Agreement Concerning the Shipwrecked Vessel RMS Titanic"; jointly to the Committees on Natural Resources, Foreign Affairs, Ways and Means, the Judiciary, and Transportation and Infrastructure.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. FRANK: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 2786. A bill to reauthorize the programs for housing assistance for Native Americans (Rept. 110-295). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. RAHALL: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 2337. A bill to promote energy policy reforms and public accountability, alternative energy and efficiency, and carbon capture and climate change mitigation, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 110-296 Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. WAXMAN: Committee on Oversight and Government Reform. H.R. 2635. A bill to reduce the Federal Government's contribution to global warming through measures that promote efficiency in the Federal Government's management and operations, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 110-297 Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. MCGOVERN: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 613. A resolution providing for consideration of motions to suspend the rules (Rept. 110-298). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. MCGOVERN: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 614. A resolution waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to consideration of certain resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules (Rept. 110-299). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. WELCH: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 615. A resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3221) moving the United States toward greater energy independence and security, developing innovative new technologies, reducing carbon emissions, creating green jobs, protecting consumers, increasing clean renewable energy infrastructure, and for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2776) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax incentives for the production of renewable energy and energy conservation (Rept. 110-300). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. GORDON: Committee on Science and Technology. H.R. 1933. A bill to amend the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to reauthorize and improve the carbon capture and storage research, development, and demonstration program of the Department of Energy, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 110-301). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. GORDON: Committee on Science and Technology. H.R. 2773. A bill to enhance research, development, demonstration, and commercial application of biofuels related technologies, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 110-302). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. GORDON: Committee on Science and Technology. H.R. 2774. A bill to support the research, development, and commercial application of solar energy technologies, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 110-303). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DINGELL: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 3236. A bill to promote greater energy efficiency (Rept. 110-304 Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. DINGELL: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 3237. A bill to facilitate the transition to a smart electricity grid (Rept. 110-305 Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. DINGELL: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 3238. A bill to promote the development of renewable fuels infrastructure, and for other purposes (Rept. 110-306 Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. DINGELL: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 3239. A bill to promote advanced plug-in hybrid vehicles and vehicle components (Rept. 110-307 Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. DINGELL: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 3240. A bill to enhance availability of critical energy information (Rept. 110-308). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DINGELL: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 3241. A bill to clarify the amount of loans to be guaranteed under title XVII of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, and for other purposes (Rept. 110-309 Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

#### DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XII the Committees on Agriculture and Science and Technology discharged from further consideration. H.R. 2337 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XII the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Armed Services, Transportation and Infrastructure, Natural Resources, and Agriculture discharged from further consideration. H.R. 2635 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XII the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure and Oversight and Government Reform discharged from further consideration. H.R. 3236 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XII the Committee on Science and Technology discharged from further consideration. H.R. 3237 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XII the Committees on Science and Technology, Transportation and Infrastructure, and Oversight and Government Reform discharged from further consideration. H.R. 3238 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XII the Committees on Oversight and Government Reform and Science and Technology discharged from further consideration. H.R. 3239 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XII the Committee on Science and Technology discharged from further consideration. H.R. 3241 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. KLEIN of Florida (for himself and Mr. MAHONEY of Florida):

H.R. 3355. A bill to ensure the availability and affordability of homeowners' insurance coverage for catastrophic events; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. REYES (for himself, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. SCHIFF, and Mr. FLAKE):

H.R. 3356. A bill to amend the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 to establish a procedure for authorizing certain electronic surveillance; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select), for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California (for himself, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. HOLT, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. COURTNEY, and Mr. WICKER):

H.R. 3357. A bill to reauthorize the National Writing Project; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. UPTON (for himself and Mr. TOWNS):

H.R. 3358. A bill to enhance the management and disposal of spent nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive waste and to ensure the expansion of clean nuclear power in the United States to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and enhance our domestic energy security; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia (for himself and Mr. CANNON):

H.R. 3359. A bill to limit the authority of States and localities to tax certain income of employees for employment duties performed in other States and localities; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY (for herself, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. EMANUEL, Mr. KIRK, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. BEAN, Mr. HINCHY, Mr. KAGEN, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. SESTAK, and Ms. SUTTON):

H.R. 3360. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to require the concurrence of all bordering States when a permit for the discharge of pollutants into one of the Great Lakes is issued; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. RANGEL (for himself, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. MCCREARY, and Mr. MCKEON):

H.R. 3361. A bill to make technical corrections related to the Pension Protection Act of 2006; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. POMEROY (for himself and Mr. CANTOR):

H.R. 3362. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow 5-year amortization of goodwill and other section 197 intangibles that are acquired from a small business; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. POMEROY (for himself, Mr. RAMSTAD, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. HULSHOF, Mr. CROWLEY, Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. CAMP of Michigan, Mr. WELLER, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr.

LARSON of Connecticut, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. PORTER, Mr. TERRY, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. HOLT, Mr. BOUSTANY, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Ms. HOOLEY):

H.R. 3363. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow long-term care insurance to be offered under cafeteria plans and flexible spending arrangements and to provide additional consumer protections for long-term care insurance; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. POE (for himself and Mr. CHABOT):

H.R. 3364. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow parents of murdered children to continue to claim the deduction for the personal exemption with respect to such child; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FILNER:

H.R. 3365. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to delay the effect of reclassifying certain nonattainment areas adjacent to an international border, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. FILNER:

H.R. 3366. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to require the Department of Defense and all other defense-related agencies of the United States to fully comply with Federal and State environmental laws, including certain laws relating to public health and worker safety, that are designed to protect the environment and the health and safety of the public, particularly those persons most vulnerable to the hazards incident to military operations and installations, such as children, members of the Armed Forces, civilian employees, and persons living in the vicinity of military operations and installations; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Transportation and Infrastructure, Natural Resources, and Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. CHRISTENSEN:

H.R. 3367. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to assist in the recovery and development of the Virgin Islands by providing for a reduction in the tax imposed on distributions from certain retirement plans' assets which are invested for at least 30 years, subject to defined withdrawals, under a Virgin Islands investment program; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LANTOS (for himself and Mr. BRADY of Texas):

H.R. 3368. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish a pulmonary hypertension clinical research network, to expand pulmonary hypertension research and training, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN (for herself, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, and Mr. POE):

H.R. 3369. A bill to provide compensation for United States citizens taken hostage by terrorists or state sponsors of terrorism; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin (for himself and Mr. DAVIS of Alabama):

H.R. 3370. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to improve the quality

and efficiency of health care, to provide the public with information on provider and supplier performance, and to enhance the education and awareness of consumers for evaluating health care services through the development and release of reports based on Medicare enrollment, claims, survey, and assessment data; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ISSA (for himself and Mr. BILBRAY):

H.R. 3371. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to eliminate the diversity immigrant program and to re-allocate those visas to certain employment-based immigrants who obtain an advanced degree in the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. SLAUGHTER (for herself, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. ALLEN, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BERMAN, Mrs. CAPPS, Ms. CARSON, Mr. CROWLEY, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. FARR, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. HARMAN, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mrs. LOWEY, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. OLVER, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. ROTHMAN, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. TIERNEY, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. WATSON, Mr. WYNN, Mr. KUCINICH, Ms. SUTTON, Ms. LEE, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. HONDA, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. LOEBSACK, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. WELCH of Vermont, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. HOLT, and Mr. ISRAEL):

H.R. 3372. A bill to establish a public education and awareness program relating to emergency contraception; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SPACE (for himself, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, and Mr. CASTLE):

H.R. 3373. A bill to catalyze change in the care and treatment of diabetes in the United States; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SPACE:

H.R. 3374. A bill to improve the ability of small communities to coordinate with universities and design professionals in developing a vision to address their local needs; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HERGER (for himself, Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania, Mr. WELLER, Mr. CAMP of Michigan, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. HULSHOF, Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, and Mr. REYNOLDS):

H.R. 3375. A bill to extend the trade adjustment assistance program under the Trade Act of 1974 for 3 months; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ARCURI:

H.R. 3376. A bill to enhance witness protection; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BACA (for himself and Mr. AL GREEN of Texas):

H.R. 3377. A bill to provide for the award of a gold medal on behalf of Congress to Arnold

Palmer in recognition of his service to the Nation in promoting excellence and good sportsmanship in golf; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. BAIRD:

H.R. 3378. A bill to establish a demonstration loan program for nontraditional students; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. BORDALLO (by request):

H.R. 3379. A bill to amend the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act to include the Territory of Guam in the list of affected areas with respect to which claims relating to atmospheric nuclear testing shall be allowed, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOREN:

H.R. 3380. A bill to amend title 4, United States Code, to prescribe that members of the Armed Forces and veterans out of uniform may render the military salute during hoisting, lowering, or passing of flag; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRALEY of Iowa:

H.R. 3381. A bill to terminate the national security waiver that has been used to deny the payment of the high-deployment allowance to members of the Armed Forces serving lengthy or numerous deployments since September 11, 2001, and to extend the allowance to members who have been deployed since that date in excess of the rotation frequencies for reserve component members of one year mobilized to five years demobilized and for regular component members of one year deployed to two years at the permanent duty station, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BUTTERFIELD (for himself, Mr. SHULER, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. COBLE, Mr. WATT, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, Ms. FOXX, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. HAYES, and Mr. MCHENRY):

H.R. 3382. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 200 North William Street in Goldsboro, North Carolina, as the "Philip A. Baddour, Sr. Post Office"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. CASTLE:

H.R. 3383. A bill to require internal ethics compliance programs by Department of Defense contractors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CHANDLER:

H.R. 3384. A bill to expand the Project Safe Neighborhoods program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COHEN (for himself, Ms. CARSON, Ms. CLARKE, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. KUCINICH, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, and Mr. PAYNE):

H.R. 3385. A bill to establish a task force to examine homelessness in the United States and make recommendations to alleviate the causes and effects of such homelessness; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. COHEN (for himself, Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. GONZALEZ, and Mr. ARCURI):

H.R. 3386. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide penalties for transporting the corpses of homicide victims across State lines with intent to prevent their use as evidence; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CONYERS (for himself and Mr. SMITH of Texas):

H.R. 3387. A bill to update and improve the codification of title 46, United States Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself and Mr. KUHLMANN of New York):

H.R. 3388. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase and make permanent the deduction for tuition and related expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CROWLEY (for himself and Mr. HERGER):

H.R. 3389. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make permanent the election to treat the cost of qualified film and television productions as an expense which is not chargeable to capital account; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ISSA:

H.R. 3390. A bill to impose sanctions on Iran and on other countries for assisting Iran in developing a nuclear program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Financial Services, Ways and Means, Oversight and Government Reform, and Intelligence (Permanent Select), for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ISSA (for himself and Mr. RAHALL):

H.R. 3391. A bill to amend the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 to expand family and medical leave for spouses, sons, daughters, and parents of servicemembers with combat-related injuries; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committees on Oversight and Government Reform, and House Administration, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CROWLEY (for himself and Mr. LOBIONDO):

H.R. 3392. A bill to clarify the tariff classification of certain fiberboard core and laminate boards and panels; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DAVIS of Alabama (for himself, Mr. WALZ of Minnesota, and Mr. ALTMIRE):

H.R. 3393. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve veterans' reemployment rights under chapter 43 of such title, to exempt claims brought under that chapter from arbitration under chapter 1 of title 9 of such Code, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mrs. DAVIS of California (for herself and Ms. CASTOR):

H.R. 3394. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to assist underperforming schools to recruit, support, and retain highly qualified and effective teachers by providing grants for participation in the Targeted High Need Initiative program of the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. DAVIS of Illinois (for himself, Ms. CARSON, Mr. DAVIS of Alabama, Mr. RUSH, Ms. KILPATRICK, Ms. NORTON, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, and Mr. ROTHMAN):

H.R. 3395. A bill to amend title IV of the Social Security Act to ensure funding for grants to promote responsible fatherhood and strengthen low-income families, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Education and Labor, Agriculture, and Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. DELAHUNT (for himself, Mr. LAHOOD, and Mr. BACHUS):

H.R. 3396. A bill to promote simplification and fairness in the administration and collection of sales and use taxes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ELLISON:

H.R. 3397. A bill to amend the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 to define environmental intervention blood lead level; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. ELLISON:

H.R. 3398. A bill to establish a National Commission on the Infrastructure of the United States; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. ELLISON:

H.R. 3399. A bill to prohibit the use, production, sale, importation, or exportation of any pesticide containing atrazine; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KUCINICH (for himself and Mr. LATOURETTE):

H.R. 3400. A bill to fund capital projects of State and local governments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committees on Financial Services, and the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ELLISON (for himself and Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts):

H.R. 3401. A bill to establish the National Infrastructure Bank to provide funding for qualified infrastructure projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ENGEL (for himself, Mr. FERGUSON, and Mr. TOWNS):

H.R. 3402. A bill to require accurate and reasonable disclosure of the terms and conditions of prepaid telephone calling cards and services; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GORDON:

H.R. 3403. A bill to promote and enhance public safety by facilitating the rapid deployment of IP-enabled 911 and E-911 services, encouraging the nation's transition to a national IP-enabled emergency network and improve 911 and E-911 access to those with disabilities; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas (for himself, Mr. TOWNS, and Ms. DELAUNO):

H.R. 3404. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide grants for the training of graduate medical residents in preventive medicine and public health; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas (for himself and Mr. RYAN of Ohio):

H.R. 3405. A bill to require persons to certify that they have not violated foreign corrupt practices statutes before being awarded Government contracts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. GRIJALVA (for himself, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. HARE, Mr. HINOJOSA,

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. FILNER, Ms. SOLIS, Mr. HOLT, and Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York):

H.R. 3406. A bill to provide grants to States to ensure that all students exit the middle grades prepared for success in a high school with an academically rigorous curriculum that prepares students for postsecondary education and the workplace; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HARE (for himself, Mr. LOEBSACK, Ms. WOOLSEY, and Mr. DAVIS of Illinois):

H.R. 3407. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to allow State and local educational agencies and schools to make greater use of early intervening services, particularly schoolwide positive behavior supports; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HASTINGS of Washington:

H.R. 3408. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to adjust the boundary of the Stephen Mather Wilderness and the North Cascades National Park in order to allow the rebuilding of a road outside of the floodplain while ensuring that there is no net loss of acreage to the Park or the Wilderness, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. HINOJOSA (for himself, Ms. CARSON, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. GRIJALVA,

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. DELAUNO, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. STARK, Mr. HOLT, Mrs. DAVIS of California, and Mr. DAVIS of Illinois):

H.R. 3409. A bill to create the conditions, structures, and supports needed to ensure permanency for the Nation's unaccompanied youth, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, Energy and Commerce, Financial Services, and the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. JEFFERSON:

H.R. 3410. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude overtime pay from gross income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Ms. CARSON, Mr. CLAY, Ms. DELAUNO, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. STARK, Mr. CUMMINGS, and Ms. SOLIS):

H.R. 3411. A bill to improve the treatment of juveniles with mental health or substance abuse disorders by establishing new grant programs for increased training, technical assistance, and coordination of service providers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KING of Iowa (for himself, Mr. HENSARLING, Mr. PAUL, Mr. MACK,

Mr. PITTS, Mr. GOODE, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. AKIN, Mr. PENCE, Mr. FEENEY, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. CONAWAY, Ms. FOX, Mrs. CUBIN, Mr. COBLE, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mrs. MUSGRAVE, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. MCCARTHY of California, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Mr. GINGREY, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. LINDER, and Mr. WESTMORELAND):

H.R. 3412. A bill to repeal the wage rate requirements commonly known as the Davis-



Bacon Act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. KLINE of Minnesota (for himself, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. COLE of Oklahoma, Mr. PICKERING, Mr. CALVERT, and Mr. PAUL):

H.R. 3413. A bill to clarify the rights of Indians and Indian tribes on Indian lands under the National Labor Relations Act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. KLINE of Minnesota (for himself, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, and Mr. SOUDER):

H.R. 3414. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to extend eligibility for Federal TRIO programs to members of the reserve components serving on active duty in support of contingency operations; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. LANGEVIN (for himself, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. KILDEE, and Mr. KENNEDY):

H.R. 3415. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the placement in a national cemetery of memorial markers for the purpose of commemorating servicemembers or other persons whose remains are interred in an American Battle Monuments Commission cemetery; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. LARSON of Connecticut:

H.R. 3416. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reduce carbon dioxide emissions in the United States domestic energy supply; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LARSON of Connecticut:

H.R. 3417. A bill to establish the Commission on the Tax Treatment of Hedge Funds and Private Equity; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LEVIN (for himself, Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania, Mr. STARK, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. WELLER, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. PORTER, Mr. POMEROY, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. BACHUS, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. EHLERS, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. HOLT, Mr. HONDA, Ms. HOOLEY, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. PAUL, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Ms. SUTTON, and Mr. WEXLER):

H.R. 3418. A bill to provide for a permanent exclusion from gross income for employer-provided educational assistance; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LOEBSACK (for himself, Mr. HARE, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. BARROW, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. KAGEN, Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. SIRES, Ms. SOLIS, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. WELCH of Vermont, Mr. FILNER, Mr. BECERRA, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. WAXMAN, and Ms. MATSUI):

H.R. 3419. A bill to establish an Office of Specialized Instructional Support Services in the Department of Education and to provide grants to State educational agencies to reduce barriers to learning; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California:

H.R. 3420. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to require the use of Feder-

ally insured intermediaries for nonrecognition treatment on like-kind exchanges involving cash to be used to acquire the replacement property; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. LOWEY:

H.R. 3421. A bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act to prohibit universal defaults on credit card accounts and to require minimum payment disclosures for accounts under an open end consumer credit plan, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mrs. LOWEY (for herself and Mr. HIGGINS):

H.R. 3422. A bill to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to ensure that certain tenants are able to return to affordable housing after a major disaster; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mrs. LOWEY (for herself, Mrs. CAPPS, and Mr. ARCURI):

H.R. 3423. A bill to provide that service of the members of the organization known as the United States Cadet Nurse Corps during World War II constituted active military service for purposes of laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. MALONEY of New York (for herself, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, and Ms. WOOLSEY):

H.R. 3424. A bill to authorize appropriations for the purpose of establishing an office within the Internal Revenue Service to focus on violations of the internal revenue laws by persons who are under investigation for conduct relating to commercial sex acts, and to increase the criminal monetary penalty limitations for the underpayment or overpayment of tax due to fraud; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. MALONEY of New York (for herself, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, and Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 3425. A bill to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, Public Health Service Act, and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to require that group and individual health insurance coverage and group health plans provide coverage of screening for breast, prostate, and colorectal cancer; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Education and Labor, Ways and Means, and Oversight and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MATHESON:

H.R. 3426. A bill to modify certain amendments made by the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. McDERMOTT (for himself, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. LEVIN, and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina):

H.R. 3427. A bill to prohibit the revocation of waivers of the competitive need limitation under the Generalized System of Preferences program unless certain conditions are met; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McHUGH:

H.R. 3428. A bill to bridge the digital divide in rural areas; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Science and Technology, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PATRICK MURPHY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 3429. A bill to authorize a competitive grant program to assist members of the National Guard and Reserve and former and current members of the Armed Forces in securing employment in the private sector, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mrs. NAPOLITANO (for herself, Mr.

BACA, Mr. BECERRA, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. BERMAN, Ms. BORDALLO, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. CARDOZA, Ms. CARSON, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. LINCOLN DAVIS of Tennessee, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. FARR, Mr. FILNER, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. HONDA, Ms. HOOLEY, Mr. ISRAEL, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. KAGEN, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mrs. LOWEY, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. NADLER, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. REYES, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SIRES, Ms. SOLIS, Mr. STARK, Ms. WATSON, Ms. WATERS, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. WEINER, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. GILCHREST, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, and Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas):

H.R. 3430. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend projects relating to children and violence to provide access to school-based comprehensive mental health programs; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. PASCRELL:

H.R. 3431. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make residents of Puerto Rico eligible for the earned income tax credit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PAYNE (for himself, Mr. JEFFERSON, Ms. LEE, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Ms. CLARKE, Mr. RUSH, Mr. CONYERS, and Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas):

H.R. 3432. A bill to establish the 200th Anniversary Commemoration Commission of the Abolition of the Transatlantic Slave Trade, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. PEARCE (for himself, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. WAMP, and Ms. HOOLEY):

H.R. 3433. A bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Director of the National Institutes of Health, to conduct a survey of research available on methamphetamine addiction and treatment; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. PEARCE (for himself, Mr. CLEAVER, and Mr. BURTON of Indiana):

H.R. 3434. A bill to provide for the issuance of bonds for the benefit of the National Institutes of Health; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PICKERING:

H.R. 3435. A bill to improve energy security of the United States through a reduction in the oil intensity of the economy of the United States and expansion of secure oil supplies, to be achieved by increasing the

availability of alternative fuel sources, fostering responsible oil exploration and production, and improving international arrangements to secure the global oil supply, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, Science and Technology, Natural Resources, Armed Services, Foreign Affairs, and Intelligence (Permanent Select), for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. REYES:

H.R. 3436. A bill to provide for greater judicial discretion in sentencing for certain firearms offenses committed in exceptional circumstances; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SALAZAR:

H.R. 3437. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to carry out the Jackson Gulch rehabilitation project in the State of Colorado; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California (for herself, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. COHEN, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. HARE, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. HOLT, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. ORTIZ, Ms. SLAUGHTER, and Mr. WYNN):

H.R. 3438. A bill to amend the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act to authorize the use of grant funds for gang prevention, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California (for herself, Ms. BORDALLO, and Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida):

H.R. 3439. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to create a demonstration project to fund additional secondary school counselors in troubled title I schools to reduce the dropout rate; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California (for herself, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. CARDOZA, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. FILNER, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. PASTOR, Mr. POE, and Mr. WEXLER):

H.R. 3440. A bill to amend title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to provide standards and procedures to guide both State and local law enforcement agencies and law enforcement officers during internal investigations, interrogation of law enforcement officers, and administrative disciplinary hearings, to ensure accountability of law enforcement officers, to guarantee the due process rights of law enforcement officers, and to require States to enact law enforcement discipline, accountability, and due process laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SARBANES:

H.R. 3441. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to authorize competitive grants to train school principals in instructional leadership skills and to promote the incorporation of standards of instructional leadership into State-level principal certification or licensure; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. AKIN, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mrs. BACHMANN, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. BAKER, Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. BILBRAY, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. BOUSTANY, Mr. BROWN of South Carolina, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr.

CANNON, Mr. CANTOR, Mr. CARTER, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. COSTELLO, Mrs. CUBIN, Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky, Mr. LINCOLN DAVIS of Tennessee, Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mrs. DRAKE, Mr. EHLERS, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania, Ms. FALLIN, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. FORBES, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. FORTUÑO, Ms. FOXX, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey, Mr. GINGREY, Mr. GOODE, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. HERGER, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. HULSHOF, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. INGLIS of South Carolina, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. KLINE of Minnesota, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. LATHAM, Mr. LINDER, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. MCCAUL of Texas, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mrs. MUSGRAVE, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. PENCE, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. PICKERING, Mr. PITTS, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. PUTNAM, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. RENZI, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin, Mr. SALI, Mrs. SCHMIDT, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. SHADEGG, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. TERRY, Mr. TIAHRT, Mr. WAMP, Mr. WELDON of Florida, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina):

H.R. 3442. A bill to ensure that women seeking an abortion are fully informed regarding the pain experienced by their unborn child; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. THOMPSON of California (for himself, Mr. HERGER, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. NUNES, and Mr. ISRAEL):

H.R. 3443. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to clarify the provisions relating to drawback for exported merchandise; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TIAHRT (for himself, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Mrs. BOYDA of Kansas, and Mr. MORAN of Kansas):

H.R. 3444. A bill to extend tax relief to the residents and businesses of an area with respect to which a major disaster has been declared by the President under section 401 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (FEMA-1711-DR) by reason of severe storms and flooding beginning on June 26, 2007, and determined by the President to warrant individual or individual and public assistance from the Federal Government under such Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. UDALL of Colorado:

H.R. 3445. A bill to establish the Weather Mitigation Operations and Research Board, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science and Technology.

By Mr. WALBERG (for himself, Mr. EHLERS, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. STUPAK, and Mr. UPTON):

H.R. 3446. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at

202 East Michigan Avenue in Marshall, Michigan, as the "Michael W. Schragg Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. WAXMAN (for himself, Mrs. CAPPS, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. LEE, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Ms. SOLIS, Mr. TOWNS, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. DEGETTE, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. COHEN, Ms. HOOLEY, Mr. COOPER, and Mr. LEWIS of Georgia):

H.R. 3447. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to ensure the independence of the Surgeon General from political interference; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. WAXMAN:

H.R. 3448. A bill to reduce emissions of ozone depleting substances in order to protect the climate and stratospheric ozone layer, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. WILSON of South Carolina:

H.R. 3449. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide eligibility for reduced non-regular service military retired pay before age 60, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. YARMUTH (for himself, Mr. LOEBACK, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. COHEN, Mr. HOLT, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. HARE, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas):

H.R. 3450. A bill to provide grants to universities and colleges for the development of student success services that will improve college persistence and prepare students for the workplace; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. COHEN:

H.J. Res. 48. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States regarding the requirement of the approval of a two-thirds majority of the Supreme Court for any pardon or reprieve granted by the President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DELAHUNT (for himself, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. CROWLEY, and Mr. BERMAN):

H. Con. Res. 202. Concurrent resolution noting the absence of human rights as a topic of discussion in the U.S.-Saudi Strategic Dialogue between the United States and Saudi Arabia, and urging the President to include this subject in working level discussions with Saudi counterparts; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HOYER:

H. Res. 609. A resolution raising a question of the privileges of the House.

By Mr. ROHRBACHER (for himself, Mr. PITTS, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. WOLF, and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey):

H. Res. 610. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States Government should take immediate steps to boycott the Summer Olympic Games in Beijing in August 2008 unless the Chinese regime stops engaging in serious human rights abuses against its citizens and stops supporting serious human rights abuses by the Governments of Sudan, Burma, and North Korea against their citizens; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BOEHNER:

H. Res. 611. A resolution raising a question of the privileges of the House; considered and agreed to.

By Mrs. MALONEY of New York (for herself, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. SESSIONS, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. WEINER, Mrs.

GILLIBRAND, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. HODES, Mr. FILNER, Mr. HALL of New York, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, and Mr. SMITH of Texas):

By Mr. BOEHNER:

H. Res. 612. A resolution raising a question of the privileges of the House.

H. Res. 616. A resolution celebrating the 40th anniversary of Phoenix House, the success and contributions of Phoenix House with respect to the treatment and prevention of substance abuse, and the significant role that Phoenix House has played in raising public awareness and formulating public policy; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MARKEY:

H. Res. 617. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of National Alzheimer's Disease Awareness Month, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. PAYNE (for himself, Ms. LEE, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. RUSH, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. HONDA, and Ms. SOLIS):

H. Res. 618. A resolution recognizing the importance of addressing the plight of Afro-Colombians; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SALI (for himself, Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. GOODE, Mr. GINGREY, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. FORTUÑO, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. PITTS, Mr. PAUL, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. CONAWAY, and Mr. MACK):

H. Res. 619. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to require that whenever a bill or joint resolution is introduced that amends existing law, the sponsor provide to the Clerk an electronic version of a comparative print, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SIREN (for himself, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. SPACE, and Mrs. MALONEY of New York):

H. Res. 620. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that Turkey should end its military occupation of the Republic of Cyprus, particularly because Turkey's pretext has been refuted by over 13,000,000 crossings by Turkish-Cypriots and Greek-Cypriots into each other's communities without incident; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. WATERS:

H. Res. 621. A resolution recognizing the community development block grant program of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and its role as the Nation's largest and most visible source of financial assistance to support State- and local government-directed neighborhood revitalization, housing rehabilitation, and economic development activities; to the Committee on Financial Services.

## MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

161. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 212 memorializing the Congress of the United States to take such actions as are necessary to revise the National Flood Insurance Program to extend coverage for other natural disasters; to the Committee on Financial Services.

162. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 15 memorializing the Congress of the United States to take such actions as are necessary to forgive stu-

dent loans of college graduates who move to Louisiana to support activities to rebuild and revitalize communities damaged by Hurricane Katrina and Rita; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

163. Also, a memorial of the General Court of the State of New Hampshire, relative to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 2 urging the Congress of the United States to amend the No Child Left Behind Act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

164. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 274 memorializing the Congress of the United States to take such actions as are necessary to ensure that all-terrain vehicles sold in the United States meet mechanical equipment standards of the Consumer Product Safety Commission and that safety information and training are being provided to all purchasers of all-terrain vehicles; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

165. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 258 memorializing the Congress of the United States to take such actions as are necessary to examine the provisions of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 to provide prenatal care to immigrants; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

166. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 106 memorializing the Congress of the United States to take such actions as are necessary to ensure the passage of the Online Pharmacy Consumer Protection Act of 2007; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

167. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Delaware, relative to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 19 urging the Congress of the United States to end the practice of "smokestack chasing"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

168. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Ohio, relative to Senate Resolution No. 18 urging the Congress of the United States to pass legislation establishing a Servitude and Emancipation Archival Research Clearinghouse in the National Archives; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

169. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 107 memorializing the Congress of the United States to provide assistance and relief for Louisiana's commercial fishing industry through emergency supplemental appropriations; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

170. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 80 memorializing the Congress of the United States, the President of the United States, and the Mississippi River/Gulf of Mexico Watershed Nutrient Task Force to fulfill their commitment to address the problem of hypoxia in the Gulf of Mexico; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

171. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 251 memorializing the Congress of the United States to take such actions as are necessary to grant an extension to Louisiana with regard to the deadline for implementing the provisions of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006, and federal guidelines adopted pursuant thereto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

172. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 176 memorializing the Congress of the United States to instruct the United States Army Corps of Engineers

to take such actions as are necessary to include pump station repairs and safe house construction in St. Bernard Parish as a part of the projects authorized for funding under the provisions of Public Law 109-234, Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

173. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 70 memorializing the Congress of the United States to take such actions as are necessary to expedite the Federal Emergency Management Agency's provision of advance funding for expenses for hurricane response projects covered by Project Worksheets submitted by local governments and to do everything possible to provide for the adequate and speedy completion of such projects; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

174. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 17 memorializing the Congress of the United States to take such actions as are necessary to create a federal catastrophe fund; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

175. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, relative to House Resolution No. 68 memorializing the Congress of the United States to fulfill the commitment to the citizens of Louisiana to fully fund recovery from damages resulting from Hurricanes Katrina and Rita; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

176. Also, a memorial of the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, relative to Assembly Resolution No. 270 urging the reinstatement of federal ocean water quality testing program; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

177. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 223 memorializing the Congress of the United States to take such actions as are necessary to provide the same tax breaks and federal financial assistance to Louisiana residents affected by Hurricane Rita as those afforded to Louisiana residents affected by Hurricane Katrina; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

178. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 195 memorializing the Congress of the United States to take such actions as are necessary to extend the deadline to take advantage of certain tax relief for victims of Hurricane Katrina, Hurricane Rita, and Hurricane Wilma, which relief was originally granted pursuant to the Katrina Emergency Tax Relief Act of 2005 and the Gulf Opportunity Zone Act of 2005; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

179. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 13 memorializing the Congress of the United States to take such actions as are necessary to give tax relief to small businesses which provide health insurance for their employees; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

180. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Hawaii, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 217 urging the President of the United States and the Congress of the United States to enact legislation to increase, for social security beneficiaries, the levels of provisional income, which include social security benefits, by an amount equal to the federal cost of living allowance granted to federal employees in Hawaii; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

181. Also, a memorial of the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, relative to Assembly Resolution No. 247 memorializing the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security to create a unified Urban

Area Security Initiative zone for Camden and Philadelphia area; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

182. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 50 memorializing the Congress of the United States to take such actions as are necessary to either extend the Terrorism Risk Insurance Act (TRIA) to include insurance coverage for natural disasters such as earthquakes and hurricanes or, alternatively, to establish a tax incentive program for insurance companies that provide insurance coverage for natural disasters such as earthquakes and hurricanes; jointly to the Committees on Financial Services and Ways and Means.

183. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Arizona, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 2007 urging the Congress of the United States to enact legislation giving tribal governments jurisdiction over telecommunications services on tribal lands; jointly to the Committees on Natural Resources and Energy and Commerce.

### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

Mr. GUTIERREZ introduced a bill (H.R. 3451) for the relief of Teresa Figueroa; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

### ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 44: Mr. NADLER.  
H.R. 154: Mr. YOUNG of Alaska and Mr. LAHOOD.  
H.R. 193: Mr. SOUDER.  
H.R. 246: Mr. PEARCE.  
H.R. 321: Mr. HOEKSTRA.  
H.R. 333: Mr. KAGEN.  
H.R. 358: Mr. SCOTT of Virginia and Mr. HELLER.  
H.R. 367: Mr. PLATTS.  
H.R. 368: Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. SESSIONS, and Mr. ROGERS of Alabama.  
H.R. 369: Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California.  
H.R. 371: Mr. STARK.  
H.R. 406: Mr. WATT.  
H.R. 411: Mr. BACHUS and Mr. HELLER.  
H.R. 428: Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York.  
H.R. 464: Mr. HODES.  
H.R. 506: Mr. MILLER of North Carolina.  
H.R. 507: Mr. HARE, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, and Mr. ELLISON.  
H.R. 524: Ms. BALDWIN.  
H.R. 550: Mrs. BACHMANN.  
H.R. 552: Mr. KANJORSKI.  
H.R. 583: Mr. ISRAEL.  
H.R. 619: Ms. SUTTON.  
H.R. 623: Mr. FILNER.  
H.R. 643: Mr. MILLER of North Carolina and Mr. DAVID DAVIS of Tennessee.  
H.R. 693: Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California.  
H.R. 694: Mr. CUELLAR.  
H.R. 715: Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California.  
H.R. 741: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.  
H.R. 748: Mr. ANDREWS.  
H.R. 756: Mr. MCGOVERN.  
H.R. 760: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.  
H.R. 869: Mr. SHULER.  
H.R. 882: Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN.  
H.R. 955: Mr. PEARCE.  
H.R. 962: Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York.

H.R. 969: Mr. KUHL of New York.  
H.R. 997: Mr. HELLER.  
H.R. 1023: Mr. CAMPBELL of California.  
H.R. 1064: Mr. KUHL of New York and Mr. PICKERING.  
H.R. 1073: Mr. CROWLEY.  
H.R. 1076: Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois and Mr. BOUCHER.  
H.R. 1078: Ms. SOLIS.  
H.R. 1105: Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN.  
H.R. 1110: Mr. BONNER and Mr. LUCAS.  
H.R. 1112: Mr. GOODLATTE.  
H.R. 1113: Mr. ALLEN.  
H.R. 1117: Ms. DEGETTE.  
H.R. 1120: Mrs. MYRICK and Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.  
H.R. 1125: Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. SHADEGG, Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania, Mr. YARMUTH, Ms. CASTOR, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. SCHWARTZ, and Mr. KAGEN.  
H.R. 1134: Mr. DAVID DAVIS of Tennessee.  
H.R. 1154: Mrs. BOYDA of Kansas, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. MAHONEY of Florida, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. SHULER, Mr. WALZ of Minnesota, Mr. COLE of Oklahoma, Mrs. CAPITO, and Ms. ESHOO.  
H.R. 1172: Ms. WATSON, Mr. PAUL, Mr. MCCOTTER, and Mr. PAYNE.  
H.R. 1192: Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. CUMMINGS, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, and Mr. MCCOTTER.  
H.R. 1193: Mr. KILDEE.  
H.R. 1198: Mr. WAXMAN.  
H.R. 1211: Mr. OBERSTAR.  
H.R. 1229: Mr. STUPAK.  
H.R. 1232: Mrs. DAVIS of California and Mr. COURTNEY.  
H.R. 1236: Mr. PICKERING, Mr. BOYD of Florida, and Mr. HOLT.  
H.R. 1279: Mr. SHAYS.  
H.R. 1286: Mr. HOLT.  
H.R. 1302: Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas and Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.  
H.R. 1304: Mr. ADERHOLT.  
H.R. 1320: Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida and Mr. HELLER.  
H.R. 1329: Mr. SOUDER and Ms. GRANGER.  
H.R. 1336: Mr. FORTENBERRY and Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania.  
H.R. 1343: Ms. SCHWARTZ and Mr. ROTHMAN.  
H.R. 1357: Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. DAVID DAVIS of Tennessee, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. COLE of Oklahoma, Mr. MAHONEY of Florida, and Mr. WALDEN of Oregon.  
H.R. 1363: Mr. TOWNS, Ms. WATSON, Ms. LEE, Mr. COURTNEY, and Mr. PETRI.  
H.R. 1373: Mr. AL GREEN of Texas.  
H.R. 1386: Mrs. JONES of Ohio.  
H.R. 1400: Mr. LEWIS of California.  
H.R. 1418: Mr. WAXMAN.  
H.R. 1419: Mr. TIBERI and Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.  
H.R. 1422: Mr. BRADY of Texas and Mr. ARCURI.  
H.R. 1440: Mr. GALLEGLY.  
H.R. 1448: Mr. ISRAEL and Mr. MCCOTTER.  
H.R. 1459: Mr. FATTAH and Mr. WICKER.  
H.R. 1464: Mr. TERRY.  
H.R. 1474: Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. EMANUEL, and Mrs. CAPPS.  
H.R. 1476: Mr. PLATTS.  
H.R. 1481: Mr. FORTENBERRY and Mr. SOUDER.  
H.R. 1520: Mr. MCGOVERN.  
H.R. 1532: Mr. BERMAN and Ms. LEE.  
H.R. 1537: Ms. DEGETTE.  
H.R. 1542: Mr. CONYERS.  
H.R. 1552: Mr. ANDREWS.  
H.R. 1553: Ms. KILPATRICK.  
H.R. 1570: Mr. MARKEY.  
H.R. 1576: Mr. HODES and Mr. SHULER.  
H.R. 1584: Mr. GILCREST, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. GRAVES, Mr. LAMPSON,

Mrs. MUSGRAVE, Mr. WAMP, Mr. RENZI, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. GERLACH, Mr. TERRY, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina, Mr. JINDAL, Mr. SHADEGG, Mr. UPTON, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. WALSH of New York, Mr. BLUNT, Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. POE, Mr. CARTER, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. POE, Mr. CARTER, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. FERGUSON, and Mr. WESTMORELAND.

H.R. 1589: Mr. BUCHANAN and Ms. DEGETTE.  
H.R. 1609: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. SCHWARTZ, Mr. TANNER, Mr. BERRY, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. PATRICK MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. WU, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. WEINER, Mr. CHANDLER, Mrs. BIGGERT, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. MICHAUD, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. GOODE, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. HOBSON, Mr. TIBERI, and Mr. MCNERNEY.

H.R. 1634: Mr. GORDON, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. WEINER, and Ms. ESHOO.

H.R. 1644: Ms. HIRONO, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. HARE, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. DAVIS of Alabama, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. BARROW, and Ms. HARMAN.

H.R. 1647: Mr. WICKER.  
H.R. 1651: Mr. BOUCHER.  
H.R. 1655: Mrs. LOWEY and Mr. ISRAEL.  
H.R. 1665: Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia and Mr. RYAN of Ohio.

H.R. 1671: Ms. Linda T. Sánchez of California.

H.R. 1673: Mr. PASCRELL.  
H.R. 1687: Mr. WICKER.  
H.R. 1707: Ms. SOLIS.

H.R. 1713: Mr. ISRAEL and Mr. PATRICK MURPHY of Pennsylvania.  
H.R. 1740: Mr. WELCH of Vermont.  
H.R. 1746: Mr. HARE.  
H.R. 1767: Mr. TAYLOR and Mr. SHIMKUS.  
H.R. 1783: Ms. BEAN, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, and Mr. WAXMAN.

H.R. 1813: Mr. COHEN.  
H.R. 1814: Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.  
H.R. 1818: Mr. MILLER of North Carolina and Mr. LANTOS.

H.R. 1819: Mr. HOLT.  
H.R. 1823: Mr. MURTHA.  
H.R. 1843: Mr. SARBANES and Mr. CAMP of Michigan.

H.R. 1845: Ms. HIRONO and Mr. GOODLATTE.  
H.R. 1871: Mr. BOREN, Mr. HOLDEN, and Mr. COSTA.

H.R. 1881: Ms. BERKLEY.  
H.R. 1884: Mr. RODRIGUEZ and Mr. HARE.  
H.R. 1919: Mr. BISHOP of New York and Mr. ISRAEL.

H.R. 1937: Mr. DeFAZIO and Mr. LOEBSACK.  
H.R. 1940: Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. BONNER, Mr. BROWN of Georgia, Mr. WALDEN of Oregon, Mr. EVERETT, Mrs. SCHMIDT, Mr. HELLER, and Mr. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 1941: Mr. CAPUANO.  
H.R. 1944: Mr. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania and Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.  
H.R. 1959: Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania.  
H.R. 1992: Mr. YARMUTH.  
H.R. 2014: Mr. ABERCROMBIE.  
H.R. 2016: Ms. GIFFORDS and Mrs. NAPOLITANO.

H.R. 2033: Ms. WATSON.  
H.R. 2045: Ms. CARSON and Mr. ISRAEL.  
H.R. 2046: Mr. SCHIFF.  
H.R. 2049: Mr. ABERCROMBIE.  
H.R. 2050: Mr. WICKER.  
H.R. 2052: Ms. CLARKE.  
H.R. 2053: Mr. SHADEGG.  
H.R. 2061: Ms. NORTON and Mrs. CHRISTENSEN.

- H.R. 2063: Ms. DELAURO and Mr. HOLT.  
H.R. 2064: Mrs. TAUSCHER.  
H.R. 2069: Mr. FILNER.  
H.R. 2087: Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin.  
H.R. 2091: Mr. MARSHALL.  
H.R. 2092: Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. WALTERS, Mr. KLEIN of Florida, Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota, and Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.  
H.R. 2095: Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mrs. CAPITO, and Mr. PETRI.  
H.R. 2102: Mr. WU and Mr. BLUNT.  
H.R. 2116: Mr. DEFazio, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. PICKERING, and Mr. WICKER.  
H.R. 2117: Mrs. MUSGRAVE.  
H.R. 2125: Ms. HOOLEY.  
H.R. 2131: Mr. SNYDER, Mr. HONDA, and Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.  
H.R. 2138: Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. MCNRNEY, Mr. WU, Mr. SESTAK, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. SESSIONS, and Mr. HELLER.  
H.R. 2164: Mr. KUHLM of New York.  
H.R. 2188: Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. LATOURETTE, and Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida.  
H.R. 2205: Ms. CLARKE and Mr. CAMP of Michigan.  
H.R. 2210: Mr. ALLEN.  
H.R. 2231: Ms. SUTTON and Mr. AKIN.  
H.R. 2243: Mr. SHERMAN.  
H.R. 2244: Mr. MARSHALL.  
H.R. 2247: Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. ELLSWORTH, and Mr. LATHAM.  
H.R. 2255: Mr. GALLEGLY.  
H.R. 2265: Mr. DEFazio.  
H.R. 2287: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.  
H.R. 2289: Mr. ALEXANDER.  
H.R. 2303: Mr. PETRI.  
H.R. 2312: Mr. HELLER.  
H.R. 2329: Mr. KILDEE and Mr. HALL of Texas.  
H.R. 2332: Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. DAVID DAVIS of Tennessee, Mr. SESSIONS, Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. COLE of Oklahoma, Mr. CONAWAY, and Mr. WALDEN of Oregon.  
H.R. 2349: Mr. JEFFERSON.  
H.R. 2363: Mr. POE, Mr. FARR, Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia, and Ms. WATSON.  
H.R. 2371: Mr. SARBANES.  
H.R. 2373, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin.  
H.R. 2387: Mrs. MUSGRAVE.  
H.R. 2412: Mr. FRANK Massachusetts.  
H.R. 2421: Mr. MILLER of North Carolina.  
H.R. 2425: Mr. PEARCE.  
H.R. 2485: Mr. ABERCROMBIE.  
H.R. 2490: Mr. PERLMUTTER and Mr. CARNEY.  
H.R. 2510: Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky and Mr. GALLEGLY.  
H.R. 2511: Mr. COOPER, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. RUSH, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. UPTON, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. ALLEN, and Ms. BERKLEY.  
H.R. 2516: Mr. BRALEY of Iowa.  
H.R. 2522: Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania.  
H.R. 2549: Mr. MILLER of North Carolina.  
H.R. 2550: Mr. BERRY and Mr. BOREN.  
H.R. 2566: Mr. WEINER and Mr. WELCH of Vermont.  
H.R. 2578: Mr. PICKERING and Mr. CAMP of Michigan.  
H.R. 2596: Ms. SUTTON.  
H.R. 2600: Mr. SPRATT, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mrs. MYRICK, and Mr. STUPAK.  
H.R. 2604, Ms. SOLIS.  
H.R. 2609: Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California and Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.  
H.R. 2617: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.  
H.R. 2620: Mr. MCGOVERN and Mr. CARDOZA.  
H.R. 2702: Mr. SESTAK.  
H.R. 2706: Mrs. MUSGRAVE.  
H.R. 2712: Mr. GRAVES, Mr. CANTOR, Mr. RENZI, and Mr. WALDEN of Oregon.  
H.R. 2744: Mr. PERLMUTTER and Mr. CONYERS.  
H.R. 2746: Mr. ALLEN.  
H.R. 2761: Ms. BERKLEY and Mr. COURTNEY.  
H.R. 2772: Mr. MILLER of Florida.  
H.R. 2781: Mr. MCGOVERN and Mr. BRALEY of Iowa.  
H.R. 2784: Mr. TURNER, Mrs. SCHMIDT, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, and Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.  
H.R. 2802: Mr. WELCH of Vermont, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. GUTIERREZ, and Mr. MILLER of North Carolina.  
H.R. 2805: Mr. WAXMAN and Mr. BOUCHER.  
H.R. 2819: Mr. WEINER.  
H.R. 2828: Mr. WATT, Mr. RUSH, Mr. DAVIS of Alabama, Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. CLAY, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. KING of New York, and Mr. ROTHMAN.  
H.R. 2833: Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut and Mr. KENNEDY.  
H.R. 2834: Mr. SARBANES, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, and Mr. GUTIERREZ.  
H.R. 2842: Mr. DOGETT.  
H.R. 2851: Ms. LEE, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, and Mr. MARSHALL.  
H.R. 2859: Ms. NORTON, Mr. CLEAVER, and Mr. STARK.  
H.R. 2865: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. WEXLER, and Mrs. LOWEY.  
H.R. 2870: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.  
H.R. 2897: Mr. WAXMAN.  
H.R. 2899: Mr. DEAL of Georgia.  
H.R. 2905: Mr. HULSHOF.  
H.R. 2910: Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. HONDA, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. SIREs, and Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida.  
H.R. 2924: Mr. COHEN.  
H.R. 2928: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida and Mr. CONYERS.  
H.R. 2930: Mrs. CHRISTENSEN and Mr. GRIJALVA.  
H.R. 2941: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia and Mr. LOEBBACH.  
H.R. 2943: Ms. WOOLSEY and Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS.  
H.R. 2951: Mr. WELCH of Vermont, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. VELAZQUEZ.  
H.R. 2955: Mr. CONYERS.  
H.R. 2965: Mr. KIRK.  
H.R. 2990: Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. SHULER, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. LUCAS, and Mr. KUHLM of New York.  
H.R. 2993: Mr. SHERMAN.  
H.R. 3005: Mrs. DAVIS of California.  
H.R. 3010: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.  
H.R. 3024: Mr. WAXMAN.  
H.R. 3025: Mr. RODRIGUEZ.  
H.R. 3026: Mr. BUCHANAN and Mr. MICA.  
H.R. 3040: Ms. SUTTON.  
H.R. 3046: Ms. WOOLSEY.  
H.R. 3054: Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania.  
H.R. 3057: Mr. KILDEE.  
H.R. 3061: Ms. SCHWARTZ.  
H.R. 3090: Mr. CAMP of Michigan.  
H.R. 3098: Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. GRAVES, and Mr. HULSHOF.  
H.R. 3103: Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania.  
H.R. 3107: Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. LOEBBACH, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. SIREs, Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota, Mr. EMANUEL, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. PAUL, Mr. HALL of New York, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, and Mr. BISHOP of New York.  
H.R. 3109: Mr. MILLER of Florida.  
H.R. 3113: Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. FILNER, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, and Mr. FARR.  
H.R. 3114: Mr. NADLER, Mr. COURTNEY, and Mr. HODES.  
H.R. 3125: Mr. RUSH.  
H.R. 3132: Mr. STARK and Mrs. CAPPS.  
H.R. 3134: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.  
H.R. 3138: Mr. WALBERG, Mr. AKIN, and Mr. MCKEON.  
H.R. 3142: Mr. GERLACH.  
H.R. 3143: Mr. PEARCE.  
H.R. 3144: Mr. GERLACH, Mr. BLUNT, and Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania.  
H.R. 3145: Mrs. MUSGRAVE.  
H.R. 3146: Mr. GERLACH, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, and Mrs. MUSGRAVE.  
H.R. 3147: Mrs. MUSGRAVE.  
H.R. 3148: Mr. WOLF.  
H.R. 3151: Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania and Mrs. MUSGRAVE.  
H.R. 3155: Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania and Mrs. MUSGRAVE.  
H.R. 3168: Mr. MCNERNEY.  
H.R. 3186: Mr. GERLACH, Mr. BOOZMAN, Ms. SOLIS, and Ms. HOOLEY.  
H.R. 3189: Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas.  
H.R. 3191: Mr. MORAN of Kansas and Mr. FILNER.  
H.R. 3195: Mr. WU, Mr. PASCRELL, Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. REYES, Mr. HODES, and Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota.  
H.R. 3198: Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania.  
H.R. 3212: Mr. HODES, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. FILNER, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. ALLEN, and Ms. SUTTON.  
H.R. 3213: Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania.  
H.R. 3219: Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. CARDOZA, Ms. CARSON, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. DICKS, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. COHEN, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. GERLACH, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. GONZALEZ, and Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California.  
H.R. 3220: Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. LIPINSKI, and Mr. HIGGINS.  
H.R. 3229: Mr. PRICE of Georgia, Mr. GINGREY, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mrs. DRAKE, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Mr. LINDER, Mr. KINGSTON, and Mr. CULBERSON.  
H.R. 3245: Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania and Mr. SHERMAN.  
H.R. 3253: Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. SESTAK, and Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.  
H.R. 3265: Mr. CLEAVER and Mr. CARNAHAN.  
H.R. 3273: Mr. BLUMENAUER.  
H.R. 3274: Mr. BLUMENAUER.  
H.R. 3276: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.  
H.R. 3287: Mr. PASTOR.  
H.R. 3291: Mr. PLATTS.  
H.R. 3298: Mr. SESTAK and Mrs. TAUSCHER.  
H.R. 3319: Mr. HALL of New York.  
H.R. 3326: Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. NORTON, and Mrs. CHRISTENSEN.  
H.R. 3327: Mr. GUTIERREZ and Mr. COHEN.  
H.R. 3329: Mr. COHEN, Mr. CLEAVER, and Ms. CARSON.  
H.R. 3334: Mr. GOODE, Mr. BOREN, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. WYNN, and Mr. MARSHALL.  
H.R. 3337: Mrs. CAPPS.  
H.R. 3339: Mr. HOLT, and Mr. UDALL of Colorado.  
H.J. Res. 40: Mr. KAGEN.  
H.J. Res. 47: Mr. AL GREEN of Texas.  
H. Con. 25: Mr. RADANOVICH and Mr. KAGEN.  
H. Con. 27: Mr. FILNER.  
H. Con. 83: Mr. HELLER.  
H. Con. Res. 138: Mr. ALLEN.  
H. Con. Res. 167: Mr. GRIJALVA.  
H. Con. Res. 176: Mrs. DRAKE, Mr. JEFFERSON, and Mr. GONZALEZ.  
H. Con. Res. 185: Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN, Mr. COHEN, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. ALTMIRE, Mr. WELCH of Vermont, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. REICHERT, and Mr. LARSEN of Washington.  
H. Con. Res. 189: Mr. ISSA, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Ms. KAPTUR, and Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.  
H. Con. Res. 193: Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. DAVID DAVIS of Tennessee, Mr. REICHERT, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Mr. GINGREY, Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. COLE of

Oklahoma, Mr. PUTNAM, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin, Mr. REHBERG, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. MELANCON, Mr. RAHALL, Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN, Ms. GIFFORDS, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. MAHONEY of Florida, and Mr. EMANUEL.

H. Res. 95: Mr. BARROW, Mrs. LOWEY, Ms. BALDWIN, and Mr. RYAN of Ohio.

H. Res. 111: Mr. ARCURI, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. KELLER, Mr. GOHMERT, and Mr. DEFAZIO.

H. Res. 185: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.

H. Res. 303: Mr. MATHESON, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, and Ms. DELAURO.

H. Res. 335: Mr. ISRAEL, Ms. BORDALLO, and Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.

H. Res. 353: Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota.

H. Res. 356: Mr. COSTA, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. FOSSELLA, and Ms. HARMAN.

H. Res. 405: Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida.

H. Res. 417: Mr. LANGEVIN.

H. Res. 433: Mr. WAXMAN.

H. Res. 443: Mr. TAYLOR.

H. Res. 444: Mr. MARSHALL.

H. Res. 525: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.

H. Res. 536: Mr. WELCH of Vermont.

H. Res. 557: Mr. HELLER.

H. Res. 563: Ms. NORTON and Ms. CLARKE.

H. Res. 572: Mr. MCCOTTER.

H. Res. 584: Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, Mr. LINDER, Mr. PRICE of Georgia, Mr. DAVID DAVIS of Tennessee, Ms. ROSLEHTINEN, Mr. MCCARTHY of California, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. TURNER, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. BAKER, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia, Ms. FALLIN, Mr. DENT, Ms. BEAN, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. CROWLEY, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. EHLERS, Mr. KIRK, Mr. CAMPBELL of California, Mr. CASTLE, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. PUTNAM, Mr. HENSARLING, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. PORTER, Mr. SOUDER, and Mr. PETRI.

H. Res. 589: Mr. HOLT and Mr. MCGOVERN.  
H. Res. 590: Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania.

### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 3 of rule XII, petitions and papers were laid on the clerk's desk and referred as follows:

148. The SPEAKER presented a petition of the Legislature of Rockland County, New York, relative to Resolution No. 245 supporting legislation that would mandate that any member of the United States Armed Services, National Guard, Coast Guard, or any other service who is egregiously wounded in combat remain on active duty for the duration of any resulting disability; to the Committee on Armed Services.

149. Also, a petition of the Legislature of Rockland County, New York, relative to Resolution No. 250 supporting Assembly Bill A.2856 and Senate Bill S. 1342, An Act to Amend the Public Health Law, in Relation to Establishing the Age-Appropriate Sex Education Education Grant Program, to be referred to as the Healthy Teens Act; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

150. Also, a petition of the Consulate General of the Philippines, relative to a copy of an aide-memoire prepared by the Philippine government that details the nation's commitment to respecting and upholding human rights; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

151. Also, a petition of American Immigration Services, relative to petitioning for an investigation of the Department of State issuance of the Visa Bulletin for July, 2007; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

152. Also, a petition of Mr. Tony Avella, Council Member of the City of New York, relative to regarding a request from Mr. Richard George, Director of the Beachside Bungalow Preservation Association; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

153. Also, a petition of the Town of New Salem, Massachusetts, relative to a Resolution to impeach President George W. Bush and Vice President Richard B. Cheney; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

154. Also, a petition of the Legislature of Rockland County, New York, relative to Res-

olution No. 382 requesting the New York Congressional delegation intercede with the Federal Aviation Administration to schedule a public hearing in Rockland County and to not close the public comment period on the new proposed New York/New Jersey/Philadelphia/Metropolitan Area Airspace Redesign; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

155. Also, a petition of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Church, Unitarian Universalist, Virginia, relative to a Resolution calling for a definite timetable and deadline for the complete withdrawal of all U.S. troops from Iraq; jointly to the Committees on Armed Services and Foreign Affairs.

### AMENDMENTS

Under clause 8 of rule XVIII, proposed amendments were submitted as follows:

H.R. 3222

OFFERED BY: MR. CONAWAY

AMENDMENT No. 23: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. It is the sense of the House of Representatives that any reduction in the amount appropriated by this Act achieved as a result of amendments adopted by the House should be dedicated to deficit reduction.

H.R. 3222

OFFERED BY MR. UPTON

AMENDMENT No. 24: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to purchase light bulbs for facilities in the United States unless the light bulbs have the "ENERGY STAR" or "Federal Energy Management Program" designation.